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Wall Street Looking at Wild End-of-Year Ride

High Rates Draw Investors to Bonds, Leaving Stock Market Out in the Cold

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The outlook is for wild days on Wall Street from now into the new year as investors in the bond and stock markets adjust to what they see as an overzealous Federal Reserve Board and a spendthrift Congress.

Wednesday was no exception after the sharp decline this week since March. The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 32 points in the opening minutes, then recovered slowly during the morning in heavy trading. The Dow closed 3.36 points lower, at 3,674.63. On Jan. 3, the first day of trading this year, the Dow stood at 3,756.

Other market indexes here and abroad dropped after the Dow's 3.6 percent plunge earlier in the week, a loss of 137 points, 91 of them in the last hour and a half of trading Tuesday. The bright spot was bonds, with yields on 30-year government bonds falling just below 8 percent for the first time in five weeks, and that was the key to the turn in the stock market.

The 30-year government Treasury bond price rose 1 to 94 29/32, to yield 7.95 percent, down from 8.04 percent on Tuesday.

All year long, stock prices have blindly followed bond prices, which fall when interest rates go up and rise when they go down. Returns on bonds are fixed, and the bonds themselves become more valuable when variable returns from other instruments — especially stocks — look less attractive.

Because of the Federal Reserve's six increases in interest rates since February, short-term Treasury securities now yield more than twice as much as the Dow's blue-chips, even with their dividends reinvested as they are in most mutual funds. On price alone, every dollar in-

vested in the Dow would have lost 2 cents since the start of the year.

This week, reality finally bit, and bond and stock prices diverged. Wall Street analysts called it a decoupling, but what happened was that it finally dawned on investors that safe Treasury bond returns were better than stocks.

"A lot of investors believe that the Fed's latest tightening risks a recession, or that it may be seduced into raising interest rates to the magic level that will create a recession, and that they are better off in an 8 percent bond that is about as close to riskless as you can get," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany Securities.

He predicted that the Dow would have to drop another 150 to 250 points before stocks had an upside potential of 11

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 3.36	Down 1.03%
3674.63	110.68

The Dollar	Wed. close	previous close
Dollar	1.5586	1.5535
Pound	1.5699	1.5691
Yen	98.455	98.305
FF	5.3405	5.3355

percent or 12 percent, at which point some investors would start to think it was worth switching out of bonds.

That might take months of slow, agonizing declines in a bumpy, volatile stock market until the Dow found its way down to about 3,300 or 3,400, said Robert Walberg of MMS International. He added that one reason for the slow decline is that investors who have bought on market dips since the 1987 collapse

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A trader on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange watching a monitor Wednesday, when share prices began to stabilize after a two-day slide.

UN Mission in Doubt As Serbs Retaliate After NATO Planes Attack Missile Sites

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — NATO warplanes swept over northwestern Bosnia on Wednesday, bombing three missile sites held by rebel Serbs in two raids that took the Atlantic alliance a step further into the Bosnian war.

The Bosnian Serbs responded by blockading hundreds of United Nations personnel in weapons-collection sites around Sarajevo and stopping all movement in Bosnia by UN military observers.

The NATO attacks by more than 50 U.S., British, French and Dutch aircraft came as Serbian forces pressed forward relentlessly in their offensive against Bihać, entering the UN-declared "safe area" comprised of the northwestern Bosnian town and its immediate surroundings.

A state of extreme tension, bordering on a state of war, appeared to exist between the Serbs and the more than 23,000 UN peacekeepers in Bosnia. Indeed, the future of the peacekeeping mission hung in the balance as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pondered further bombing raids.

In Brussels, NATO ambassadors discussed with what one described as "some urgency" contingency plans for an eventual withdrawal of UN peacekeepers. These plans are believed to involve the deployment of at least two divisions, or about 20,000 NATO troops, to cover a withdrawal.

The chief UN envoy in Bosnia, Yasushi Akashi, said Wednesday that he had worked out a peace deal for Bihać with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and a Serbian leader whose forces are attacking the enclave.

Mr. Akashi said that he would put the proposal to Croatian, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Serb leaders in an attempt to halt the fighting. He did not give details, but said there was agreement to allow a supply convoy to set out on Thursday to reach more than 1,000 Bangladeshi UN troops stranded in the Bihać enclave without weapons, food or medical supplies.

A senior UN official said the United States was pressing hard for a new wave of NATO air attacks in and around the Bihać pocket to stop the Serbian offensive, which

came in response to an attack last month by the Muslim-led Bosnian Army in which close to 10,000 Bosnian Serbian civilians living east of Bihać lost their homes.

The U.S. ambassador to Croatia, Peter Galbraith, briefed Mr. Akashi to this effect, the UN official said.

"The idea is for a massive air campaign that would initially destroy all the anti-aircraft artillery and missile sites held by Bosnian and Croatian Serbs in the Bihać area," he added.

A senior U.S. official confirmed that the Clinton administration's view was that "everything possible must now be done to prevent Bihać from being overrun."

"We have Serb troops within the safe area on the southern edges of Bihać," Ed Joseph, the chief UN civilian official in the Bihać area, said in a telephone interview. "They have fought their way in through Zavalje, and the area just south of Bihać is really very decimated. Refugees are streaming in from the villages."

While the NATO bombing Wednesday was substantial, it did nothing to resolve the crisis in Bihać, an isolated, mainly Muslim pocket held by Bosnian government forces since the beginning of the war.

The bombing raids, made in response to Bosnian Serbian missile attacks on Tuesday against two British aircraft flying NATO patrols, targeted missile sites at Bosanska Krupa, Otoka and Dvor, a NATO statement said.

The three towns lie within a 50-kilometer (31-mile) radius northeast of Bihać, the first two in Bosnia and the third just over the border in a part of Croatia held by Serbs since the Croatian war of 1991.

NATO officials said that in the first raid, made up of 24 aircraft, anti-radiation HARM missiles were fired at the missile batteries but only destroyed the tracking radars. In a second sortie by 30 aircraft a few hours later, the Serbian surface-to-air missiles at Otoka were hit.

It appeared that Britain, France and UN military commanders here had come around to acceptance of the U.S. view, unless the Serbian offensive can abruptly be brought to a halt. "The political momentum for further air strikes seems overwhelming," said Mr. Akashi's spokesman, Michael Williams.

Clinton Strikes a Deal With Dole on Trade Accord

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — After weeks of private talks, President Bill Clinton struck a deal Wednesday with Senator Bob Dole in an effort to gain congressional ratification of the GATT global trade liberalization agreement.

At its heart, the deal gives Congress, soon to be controlled by Republicans, a larger voice in monitoring U.S. standing in the international trade arena.

Specifically, Mr. Clinton agreed to the creation of a special U.S. review panel that would trigger a congressional vote to withdraw from the trade agreement if the panel judges as arbitrary any three rulings from a new international trade tribunal. The president could still veto the measure.

In return, Mr. Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate, agreed to recommend to his fellow senators that they approve the trade accord.

"We've fixed this as much as we can,"

the senator said. Supporters of the trade accord predicted ratification.

Long a free-trade advocate, Mr. Dole wavered in recent weeks while pressing the White House for political concessions. Although he urged the president to support a cut in the capital-gains tax rate, the White House promised only to review the idea.

The president's announcement appeared to be the key to U.S. ratification of a treaty that would sharply reduce import tariffs worldwide. It took seven

years of negotiations to seal the global deal under the auspices of the 124-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT.

Although the White House believes Mr. Dole's support is pivotal and will secure passage, there is no guarantee of final ratification. Intensive lobbying by interest groups is expected to continue.

It is also possible that conservative Re-

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A Besieged Berlusconi Raises the Stakes

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Seeking to regain the initiative in his battle with magistrates investigating him for corruption, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi threatened Wednesday night to force new elections and challenged his resolute coalition partners to pledge complete support.

He also pledged to sell parts of his vast business empire.

The Italian leader raised the stakes in his confrontation with the Milan investigators by saying he had a "contract with the voters" and was prepared to quit "if the

government cannot take the measures needed in the interest of the country."

"What I won't allow is a repetition of the stories of the old republic, when voters were forgotten and politicians did deals over the heads of the electorate," he said. "In that case I would ask for a return to the ballot box."

While Mr. Berlusconi has spoken before about distancing himself from his private businesses, the offer to sell part of his \$7 billion-a-year Fininvest empire and to float his three commercial television channels on the stock exchange came in a highly charged political climate just one day after

the Italian leader was served with a judicial notice saying he was under investigation.

"I have decided to sell my companies and to float the television sector on the stock exchange," Mr. Berlusconi said at a news conference in Naples, where he had been hosting a United Nations conference on organized crime.

"I am thinking of keeping a share, but that will not be a majority stake," he said. The developments came as corruption investigations into Mr. Berlusconi's private business dealings threatened to widen

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U.S. Spirited Uranium Out of Kazakhstan

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a secret operation intended to thwart potential nuclear terrorism in the former Soviet Union, the United States sent a team of nuclear engineers and military personnel to a poorly guarded warehouse in Kazakhstan last month to snatch enough highly enriched

uranium to manufacture 25 nuclear weapons.

"We have put this bomb-grade nuclear material forever out of the reach of potential black marketers, terrorists or new nuclear regime," Defense Secretary William J. Perry said at a Pentagon news conference Wednesday.

"Now it is secure," he added. The operation, conducted under the code name Project Sapphire with the knowledge and approval of the Kazakhstan government, marks the first occasion in which Washington has collected fissile materials from the territory of a former Soviet republic and brought them to the United States to be rendered unusable in nuclear weaponry.

To do so, the administration had to overcome numerous legal and political hurdles, including negotiating a purchase price with Kazakhstan, winning the ap-

proval of Moscow, smoothing over a bureaucratic argument over which agency would pay for the material and overcoming initial opposition by the governor of Tennessee, where the material is now in storage.

After several weeks of processing by engineers, the material was picked up last weekend from a nuclear facility in Ula, Kazakhstan, a remote mountain city 1,300 kilometers (800 miles) northeast of the capital, Alma-Ata, and placed aboard two C-5 military cargo planes.

The planes were flown to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware, after making several stopovers in countries that were initially wary of allowing the planes and their dangerous cargo to land.

A third C-5 cargo plane brought back the engineers and equipment used to package the uranium at the reactor fuel rod

See SNATCH, Page 2

Israel Denies It's Ready to Quit the Golan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches



A masked Palestinian brandishing a pistol Wednesday during a rally in the West Bank town of Jericho to support Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

DAMASCUS — Israel denied a report Wednesday that it was ready to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights, which it captured from Syria in 1967.

President Carlos Saif Menem of Argentina said at the end of a visit here that he had delivered a letter to President Hafez Assad of Syria from the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, indicating Israel's willingness to pull out.

"Peres gave me a message to President Assad expressing Israel's readiness to withdraw fully from the Golan for the sake of promoting peace in the region," Mr. Menem said at a news conference.

Mr. Peres immediately denied Mr. Menem's version.

"This is not my position, and so I could not send a message like this," the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Danny Shek, quoted Mr. Peres as saying.

"What I said to Menem is what I also say in Israel: We will not accept the Syrian opening position concerning full withdrawal from the Golan Heights," Mr. Peres said.

The Golan Heights, which Israel seized in 1967 and annexed 14 years later, would soon return to Syria, Mr. Menem predicted.

The timetable and extent of an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan have been among the main stumbling blocks in contacts between Israel and Syria since the Middle East peace process was begun in October 1991.

Syria insists on a total pullout in return for peace, while Israel has so far

See GOLAN, Page 2

As London Crumbles and Cracks, the Grumbling Grows Louder

By William F. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Westminster Bridge is falling down, or would be if engineers had not just embarked on a project to shore it up. Across town, near Stone Square, one of the Victorian-era iron beams supporting the roof of the Underground station is cracked, forcing trains to crawl through at 15 miles per hour.

Even Big Ben isn't standing as tall as it used to. Last month, engineers reported the 135-year-old clock tower was listing just over a 10th of an inch, a slight tilt that some experts believe is related to nearby tunneling for a rail line extension.

It was Dr. Samuel Johnson who said that when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life. But these days, as the Sunday newspaper The Observer noted recently, when a man is tired of London, he may have a good reason. The capital itself seems to be sagging, gridlocked and constantly under repair.

"London is like a piece of Gruyère cheese," grumbled Gerry Brennan as his taxicab crept past Buckingham Palace, where workers closed lanes to tear up sidewalks. "There are holes everywhere. If hole digging were an Olympic sport, I can tell you this: Britain would win the gold medal every time."

Anyone who has lived within commuting distance of New York or Tokyo or Paris knows that grumbling about traffic and detours is just part of the usual background static.

But in London's salons and boardrooms, in the letter columns and front pages of its newspapers, the grumbling has built to a kind of crescendo.

"London is crumbling under the strain of modern living, and troubleshooters are failing to keep it from falling apart," declared a special report broadcast this month on London's Capital Radio. "Roads are collapsing, bridges are bending and buildings subsiding."

For many tourists, London is still the most agree-

able of foreign capitals: safer, cleaner, more intimate than most. Yet the same things that charm tourists — narrow streets, ancient buildings and quaint plumbing — frustrate Londoners since so much of the city, at any one moment, seems to be either broken or under repair.

Movement for London, a public interest group that campaigns on behalf of transportation issues, estimated recently that more than two million holes are dug each year in London roads by any one of 17 utilities and public agencies, which, to make matters worse, do not always coordinate their construction schedules.

As a result, these critics complain, the city's traffic pattern has increasingly been turned into an ever-changing labyrinth of detours, roadblocks and one-lane roads.

There are other holes, too, appearing entirely on their own. At Heathrow Airport, a parking lot and office building alongside one of the main passenger

terminals suddenly began to disappear last month, when nearby tunneling for a new high-speed rail line caused them to sink.

Some critics argue that the problem is complicated because London, alone among the major cities of the world, does not have its own central, elected government to oversee and coordinate activities.

Since the Greater London Council was abolished in 1982 by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who saw it as a redoubt of profligate socialism, the administration of the metropolitan area has been balkanized among 33 boroughs and local governments, five departments of the national government and 60 boards and committees.

Stephen O'Brien, the chief executive of London First, which seeks to lure investors and businesses to London, says the disruptions and repairs are the price

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Klosk A Top Tory Trips Over His Tongue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, Patrick Nicholas, resigned under fire Wednesday over an article in which he scathingly criticized France and Germany.

Writing in the Western Morning News, he described Germany's "unique contribution" as two world wars, and said France "has proved itself incapable of winning any war unless it is fought by the French Foreign Legion."

(AFP, Reuters)

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
France	9.00 FF	Réunion	9.00 FF	
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia	900 R.	
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	200 PTAS	
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 Ptas	
Holy	2,400 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 25,000	
Jordan	U.S. \$1.50	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	U.S. \$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10	

Victory Breathes New Life Into Conservative Ideologists

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Only two years ago the hottest think tanks, the most sought-after strategists and the most visible political organizations were the ones devoted to charting bold new directions for the "New Democrats."

No more. The hot strategists in Washington today are those who helped think the conservative movement back to power and are now happily meeting, planning and outworking on how to use that power in the next two years.

They are consumed with the grand task of building an enduring conservative majority: by reclaiming the tax issue, using the energy of conservative Christians, capitalizing on the politics of values and, perhaps most of all, stoking anger toward big government and the appetite for rolling it back.

Since Election Day, the nation's capital has been in thrall to this new conservative ascendancy, or Reagan II, as some conservatives call it.

The Heritage Foundation has reclaimed its 1980s glow. The world view of Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House speaker in waiting, is now paraded and pored over by a city of political professionals.

William Kristol, the conservative strategist who long predicted that health care plans would be the Democrats' Afghanistan — "not a threat but an opportunity for us" — has acquired the status of all-purpose seer.

And the "Contract With America," the House Republicans' list of campaign promises from tax cuts to term limits, is now considered a Baedeker to the 104th Congress.

In the House, which has become ground zero for the revolution, Mr. Gingrich, Representative Dick Armey, the incoming majority leader, and a handful of other members are scrambling to prepare for the first 100 days. Away from Capitol Hill, several strategists are thinking further with the new political calculus.

For those seeking to adjust to the transition, — or, as some



William Kristol
Project for the Republican Future



Grover Norquist
Americans for Tax Reform



Ralph Reed
Christian Coalition



William Bennett
Empower America



Vin Weber
Empower America



Kate O'Beirne
The Heritage Foundation

Republicans put it, the "transformation" — what follows is a sampling of conservative strategies to watch:

• **William Kristol**, head of a political group.

At 41, Mr. Kristol already has a long conservative pedigree, as the son of the commentator Irving Kristol and a former top aide to William J. Bennett, ex-secretary of education, and former Vice President Dan Quayle. But Mr. Kristol rose to new prominence over the last two years by writing a series of widely circulated memorandums that challenged the conventional wisdom on health care.

Mr. Kristol played heretic, arguing against the idea that there was, in fact, a health care crisis; he also urged Republicans to resist any attempts at making a grand compromise with the Democrats on the issue.

"I never thought we faced an inevitable dominant resurgence of liberalism," he said, then and now. "I always thought '92 was a rejection of Bush, not an endorsement of activist government."

A Ph.D. in government from Harvard who left a career in academia, Mr. Kristol is chairman of a political group known as the Project for the Republican Future and is a longtime helmsman in "limited government."

He sees the next two years as crucial to laying the groundwork for a Republican return to the White House. At the risk, he says, of offending more pure-minded conservatives, he argues that the party needs to "build for the long haul" on Capitol Hill and "shed the minority mind-set of let's do everything we can all at once."

• **Grover Norquist**, an ally of Representative Newt Gingrich and foe of new taxes.

If there was one issue that tormented conservatives in their 1992 electoral debacle, it was taxes; specifically, watching their party lose its image as the anti-tax party after President George Bush broke his "read my lips" pledge and signed on to the 1990 budget agreement.

To Mr. Norquist, this was simple heresy — then, now and in time to come.

Mr. Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform, is part of the Gingrich/Armey network on Capitol Hill and is considered an expert on populist anti-tax movements. Since the late 1980s, his organization has been circulating pledges among candidates, asking them to forswear new taxes: 185 in the new House and 28 in the Senate have now signed them.

"The tax issue is the central divide between the two parties," said Mr. Norquist, 38. That's the centerpiece: The Republican Party is saying, "No

more money and power to Washington, turn off the spigot." And the Democratic Party is saying, "No, oo, more money and more power."

• **Ralph Reed**, Christian Coalition leader and family advocate.

Tony Blankley, spokesman for Mr. Gingrich, said this week: "The organized Christian vote is roughly to the Republican Party today what organized labor was to the Democrats. It brings similar resources: people, money and ideological conviction."

Mr. Reed, executive director of the Christian Coalition, is widely credited with bringing a new political sophistication to this crucial segment of the party.

Mr. Reed says he saw the challenge of the past two years as bridging the gap between the Republican Party's economic conservatives and those more oriented to the social and moral issues, like many of his constituents.

Both welfare reform and tax relief for middle-class families were issues that connected "the great divide," he said. In surveys of Christian Coalition members, "We've found these voters are hungry for a broader agenda that addresses the financial strain on the family as well as moral pressures."

Looking ahead, Mr. Reed says he is keenly aware of the dangers of overreaching, especially on issues like prayer in the school.

"Social change proceeds in America with deliberate and slow steps," he said. "Our desire to restore the centrality of the family will take place over decades, not years."

• **William Bennett**, former education chief who writes on values.

Mr. Bennett, the former education secretary who took to the campaign trail this year for an array of candidates, said he was utterly clear on the meaning of this election.

"It was about limited government, about the end of the nanny state," he says. It was about beginning to reverse "the discharge of responsibilities from families and communities and local governments onto the federal government," and reviving personal responsibility.

After the 1992 Republican National Convention, many analysts believed that the campaign for traditional values had proven too divisive, too dangerous to inject into mainstream politics. Mr. Bennett said that all that was proven was this:

"Using the values issues as a club and stick, that's not right." With his best-selling book, "A Book of Virtues," and his writing and speaking, Mr. Bennett did much to revive these issues in the past few years.

"Why did it come back? Because that's what it's all about," he said.

Mr. Bennett added that this new conservative ascendancy "won't work" if lawmakers simply cut programs for the poor "but middle-class subsidies remain the same."

Mr. Bennett is a co-director of Empower America, a conservative political group.

• **Vin Weber**, a former lawmaker and friend of Mr. Gingrich.

Another co-director of Empower America, Mr. Weber is also a longtime friend and former House colleague of Mr. Gingrich's. After serving six terms as a representative from Minnesota, including a stint in the Republican leadership, Mr. Weber announced his retirement in 1992.

Mr. Weber, who was chairman of the Jack Kemp for President campaign in 1988, describes the challenge of the next two years as nothing short of "replacing a 60-year-old framework for problem-solving with a new framework for problem-solving" — one less centralized, less bureaucratic.

• **Kate O'Beirne**, vice president for government relations at the Heritage Foundation.

Mrs. O'Beirne describes herself as immersed in the "marketing" of conservative proposals. Among them is a \$500-per-child tax credit for families, which was embraced by the "Contract With America."

The Heritage analyst says that the promise of such tax cuts helps build the constituency for reducing the size of the government, "actually getting rid of the programs that we learned in the '80s are darned tough to cut."

Mrs. O'Beirne, who first came to Washington in the 1970s with Senator James Buckley of New York, and later served as a deputy assistant secretary at Health and Human Services under President Ronald Reagan, added that this new conservative insurgency has an edge over the last.

"We have resources that we didn't have in 1980," she said. "We had no infrastructure in 1980. Now, there's a network; there's Reagan alumni and Bush alumni all over town, and they have substantive expertise."

WORLD BRIEFS

Bogotá to Shield Traffickers' Wealth

BOGOTA (Reuters) — Ignoring government warnings that they were helping Colombian drug traffickers, lawmakers on a congressional committee have approved a bill that would make it much harder to prosecute narcotics dealers, money-launderers and corrupt officials. The bill is virtually certain to become law.

The measure, known popularly as the "narco bill" because of the benefits it allegedly offers traffickers, makes it virtually impossible to prove illicit enrichment — the crime on which drug-runners, money-launderers and pilfering government officials are most commonly convicted.

In a country where few are ready to testify against traffickers because of the risk of reprisals, crimes such as running drugs or paying bribes are almost impossible to prove. Illicit enrichment has been easier to prosecute because the accused is found guilty if he fails to prove his wealth is legal.

136 Nations Vow to Curb Mob Activity

NAPLES (AP) — Branding organized crime a threat to national security, 136 countries pledged Wednesday to unite in more sophisticated and coordinated combat against mobsters, especially to foil money-laundering.

The three-day United Nations conference, grouping ministers and police officials from countries plagued by mobsters as well as nations considered havens for their huge wealth, was the most ambitious political attempt yet to catch up with organized crime.

Most significantly, countries with reputations for having few regulations on movement of money went on the record about the need to make it a criminal offense to launder profits from drug and arms trafficking, extortion, prostitution and other mob businesses.

Nepal Communists Disdain Coalition

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuters) — Nepal's jubilant Communists unanimously elected a veteran anti-monarchist, Man Mohan Adhikari, as their parliamentary leader on Wednesday and awaited word from King Birendra to form a minority government.

Covered in vermilion powder and garlands, and standing beneath portraits of Marx and Lenin, Mr. Adhikari said there was no possibility of forming a coalition government after general elections last week left a hung Parliament. But Mr. Adhikari said that, once several technicalities had been cleared, he would see the king, whose father once jailed him, to be appointed Nepal's next prime minister.

"For us, there is no room to have a coalition," Mr. Adhikari told colleagues at the Communist Party of Nepal United Marxist-Leninist. The Nepali Congress Party of the caretaker prime minister, Girija Prasad Koirala, however, left the door open to forming a coalition government in an ambiguous statement issued after a meeting of its top policy-making committee.

Stampede Kills 120 at India Protest

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least 120 people were reported killed and 500 injured Wednesday in a stampede when the police charged thousands of tribal protesters in a central Indian city. The Press Trust of India news agency said the dead included 75 women and 24 children.

The violence began when 30,000 tribal protesters demanding job quotas in government service tried to break through a police cordon about a kilometer from the Maharashtra state legislature building in Nagpur, where the legislature is holding its winter session.

The police, wielding canes, charged the protesters to prevent them from reaching the building. A stampede ensued, according to the United News of India.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Some French Rail Service Disrupted

PARIS (Reuters) — Strikes called by major labor unions to promote the rights of public-service workers disrupted some of France's rail service Wednesday, officials said.

All TGV high-speed trains ran normally but only a third to a half of ordinary trains ran in western and southern France. Service was unaffected in the north and east of the country, authorities said. About 90 percent of trains ran normally on Paris's Métro subway system and its sister RER regional commuter line. Bus services in the capital were little affected.

Truck drivers blocked a Polish-German border crossing for a day to protest long customs clearance procedures on the German side, officials said. The blockade broke up Wednesday and negotiations started.

Beijing's wide boulevards are packed with more than 800,000 cars and 8 million bicycles, in sharp contrast to the empty thoroughfares of 10 years ago. The number of motor vehicles registered in Beijing increased by 100,000 in the past year and is expected to top 1 million soon, the Beijing Traffic Control Bureau said.

Britain advised travelers to avoid Gambia, saying the situation there had deteriorated since a coup in July.

U.S. Wants Tougher Response in Bihac

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has proposed stiffer military action and expanded use of air power to protect the beleaguered area of Bihac in northwest Bosnia.

The steps suggested by the United States include bombing strikes against ethnic Serbian forces in Bosnia and Croatia that are attacking Bihac, which is near the Croatian border.

Other steps include giving NATO jets permission to chase planes into Croatia and shoot them down if they violate the "no-flight" ban over Bosnia. Allied planes would also be allowed to launch preemptive attacks against Serbian anti-aircraft defenses that threaten NATO aircraft.

The United States is still pushing for the establishment of a weapons-exclusion zone around Bihac, which would

extend about 10 kilometers from the city. Serbian tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons that violated the zone could be attacked by NATO warplanes.

But Western European nations have yet to agree on whether to take further military action, leaving the fate of the American proposal unclear.

"We are pursuing ways to prevent the collapse of Bihac by using air power in support of UN safe areas," a Clinton administration official said. "There is a menu of options to stabilize the situation, and we are exploring these ideas with our allies."

In terms of policy, the aim of the plan would be to stop the Serbian advance on Bihac and discourage Croatia from entering the war. In military terms, it seeks to move NATO beyond the series of pinprick attacks that have characterized its response to the war in Bosnia.

Washington also wants its allies to agree in advance on the "triggers" or actions that would be considered sufficient to prompt specific NATO military responses.

These could include an advance toward Bihac by Bosnian or Croatian Serbs that went beyond reclaiming lost territory, sizable artillery strikes on the town and a "strangulation" of Bihac that deprived its residents of food and needed supplies.

The aim of defining these triggers in advance would be to expedite NATO military action. One serious concern for Washington is that the Bosnian and Croatian Serbs may surround and take up positions on the outskirts of the town before Western European nations feel impelled to act, leaving the Muslims in Bihac in an untenable position.

Western European nations have been less alarmed than Washington about the plight of the Muslims in Bihac.

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proposed a phased withdrawal over five years without specifying its scope.

Mr. Menem, whose parents came from Syria, said Mr. Peres had given him the message during a recent meeting at the United Nations.

Israel's public position has been that it would be willing to make a limited withdrawal from the Golan Heights. Israel says it will not discuss a withdrawal in detail until Syria

makes clear that peace with the Jewish state will mean full ties and open borders.

Syria demands a full withdrawal in exchange for what it calls "normal relations" with its southern neighbor.

The future of the strategic Golan Heights has blocked a peace deal between Syria and Israel for more than three years.

Mr. Menem said that he had given the message to Mr. Assad and that Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria had been present.

"I am sure that through the wise leadership and efficiency of President Assad, the lands would be returned," Mr. Menem said.

Mr. Menem said that obstacles remained and that more efforts should be exerted to reach peace.

"As to how the obstacles would be removed, this is the mission of the parties concerned and the international

bodies and organizations," he said.

President Bill Clinton held talks with Mr. Assad in Damascus last month and said that "some progress" had been made along the Israeli-Syrian peace track. No details were given.

Mr. Menem said Argentina's role was a minor one but added that he had also arranged meetings between Mr. Peres and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, which contributed to their peace pact last year.

Argentina, Mr. Menem said, was ready to send peacekeeping troops to monitor a peace agreement between Syria and Israel.

He also said his country was ready to contribute troops to a UN force once Syria and Israel made peace. Argentina will take over the presidency of the UN Security Council at the end of January.

Continued from Page 1

fabrication plant in Kazakhstan. After arriving in Delaware, the material was trucked on Monday and Tuesday to Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in Tennessee. There it is to be blended with low-enriched uranium and fabricated into fuel rods for civilian nuclear reactors, officials said.

The Clinton administration declared in September 1993 that it was prepared to "pursue the purchase of highly enriched uranium from the former Soviet Union and other countries and its conversion to peaceful use" as a way to prevent any illicit sale or theft of the material.

The initiative left the door open for the Kazakh government to approach the U.S. ambassador in Alma-Ata, William H. Courtney, in February with a quiet offer to sell Washington an estimated 600 kilograms of weapons-grade uranium being stored in Ula.

According to a source privy to the reports of U.S. officials sent to investigate Kazakhstan's offer, the material was being stored in a warehouse "with a big padlock like the kind you see on Saturday morning cartoons shows."

Another official said: "We had substantial concern about their ability to safeguard it and a strong interest in getting this out of there. They had — and have — no nuclear materials control and accounting system."

Washington's initial reaction to the Kazakh offer was nonetheless unenthusiastic, several officials said. Some officials, particularly at the Department of Energy, "wanted the Russians to take it."

The State Department was concerned that the deal could spark resentment in Russia, where the highly enriched uranium had been produced. But when Vice President Al Gore

discussed it with the Russian prime minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, in Washington last summer, Mr. Chernomyrdin gave it his blessing.

Kazakhstan, one official said, initially affixed a value to the uranium "many times" its market value. Alma-Ata had to be persuaded to accept what officials described as a secret payment of several million dollars.

While these negotiations were under way, officials in Washington were haggling over who would pick up the tab. In the end, a deal was struck to deduct the payment from the budgets of the State, Defense and Energy departments.

Neither Mr. Perry nor other U.S. officials who conducted the briefing mentioned any sum for the U.S. assistance except a \$300 million cost of airlifting the materials to the United States and sending them by truck to storage in Tennessee.

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Herald Tribune

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THE AMERICAS / PRAYERS AND SCHOOLS

To Force Religion on Students Would Be 'Error,' Clinton Says

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A week after he seemed to open the door to a constitutional amendment to allow organized prayer in schools, President Bill Clinton seemed to slam it shut, saying his earlier remarks had been "overread."

"I do not believe that we should have a constitutional amendment to carve out and legalize teacher- or student-led prayer in the classroom," Mr. Clinton said at a news conference. "I think that that is inherently coercive in a nation of the amount of religious diversity we have in this country. I think that would be an error."

The root of the misinterpretation, Mr. Clinton suggested, was that he and reporters alike were worn out from weeks of travel when he addressed the prayer issue in Jakarta last week.

Mr. Clinton had been asked at a question-and-answer ses-

sion with reporters about his view of plans for a prayer amendment announced by Representative Newt Gingrich, a Republican from Georgia and prospective House speaker.

The president said at the time that he supported voluntary prayer in schools, but he questioned whether organized prayers in small settings like classrooms could take place without being coercive to everyone present, including children who did not want to participate.

Then he said: "Obviously, I want to reserve judgment. I want to see the specifics, but I think this whole values debate will go forward and will intensify in the next year, and again, I would say this ought to be something that unites the American people, not something that divides us."

Later, he added: "I want to see what the details are. I certainly wouldn't rule it out. It depends on what it says."

At the time, those remarks

were greeted with enthusiasm by Mr. Gingrich and with despair by some Democrats and civil liberties groups. The detractors accused the president of abandoning principle on an issue that they said was a crucial test of individual rights.

The White House counsel, Abner Mikva, later tried to recast Mr. Clinton's comments to underscore his skepticism toward an amendment without actually ruling one out.

On Tuesday, Mr. Clinton seemed to go the remainder of the nine yards, stating his opposition to the leading school prayer amendment offered by House Republicans, the bloc that is most ardently campaigning for such a measure.

That proposal, by Representative Ernest Istook of Oklahoma, would permit individual or group prayer in public schools or other institutions but bar state and federal entities from dictating the language of prayers or compelling individuals to participate.

TWA Jet Hits Plane On Runway In St. Louis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — A TWA jetliner roaring toward takeoff sheared off the top of a private plane that had strayed onto the runway, killing two people on board the small craft, officials said Wednesday.

Eight of the 137 people aboard TWA Flight 427, an MD-80 jet bound to Denver from St. Louis, suffered minor injuries, said John McDonald, a TWA spokesman.

The Federal Aviation Administration said two people on board the Cessna Conquest 441 twin-engine turboprop were killed when the roof was torn off about 10:15 Tuesday night at Lambert St. Louis International Airport.

The airport director, Leonard Griggs, said the MD-80 jet, while not yet airborne, had accelerated to at least 80 miles an hour (130 kilometers an hour) when the pilot spotted the errant Cessna and swerved to avoid crashing directly into the smaller plane.

"The pilot did an absolutely superb job in avoiding what could have been a catastrophe, because rather than going straight into it he managed to lift it and clip it with the right wing," Mr. Griggs said.

The twin-engine turboprop lacked clearance for the runway, Mr. Griggs said. "How it got to where it was, I do not know." He said the Cessna was supposed to be using a short runway used by commuter aircraft that is roughly parallel to the runway the larger plane was using.

The jet was evacuated and about 100 passengers took a later flight to Denver, Mr. McDonald said. He said the five crew members, including the two pilots, remained in St. Louis.

"There was an impact and the plane veered," said a passenger, Pete Hockett, of Madison, Wisconsin. "It was scary." The airport was closed for a few minutes after the accident and the runway, one of three, was shut down for the night.

In Washington, Alan Pollock, the National Transportation Safety Board spokesman, said according to preliminary information and reports, the airliner had reached a speed of about 90 knots when crew members spotted a small plane on the runway. The TWA plane then struck the Cessna with one of its wings, causing it to catch fire.

The county coroner was withholding the victims' identities until relatives could be reached. (AP, Reuters)

Sister-in-Law Joins the Fray, Accusing Simpson of Murder

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Nicole Brown Simpson's sister has accused O. J. Simpson for the first time of being a murderer, and said that Mrs. Simpson had feared he would kill her.

"Nicole had always said, 'O. J.'s going to kill me one day and he's going to get away with it,'" Denise Brown said in an interview with the Orange County Register, published on Wednesday.

In the newspaper interview, she quoted her sister as saying that Mr. Simpson could get away with murder "because he's O. J. Simpson and O. J. Simpson never has to pay for anything."

Ms. Brown's statements were the first time any of Mr. Simpson's in-laws had publicly expressed an opinion on his guilt or innocence.

Ms. Brown said that when detectives called the family to break the news of Mrs. Simpson's murder she yanked the receiver from her mother and told the investigator, "Oh my God, he killed her, he murdered her."

"Who?" the detective asked. "I said, 'O. J. He always said he was going to kill her.'"

Ms. Brown said she had told Mr. Simpson the same thing when he was called.

"I said, 'You murderer! You killed my sister! You always said you were going to do it!'"

she said. "He said, 'Me? That's all he thinks about, 'Me, me, me.'"

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the June 12 knife killings of his ex-wife and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

Ms. Brown said she thought that Mr. Simpson truly believed he was not guilty. "He believes his own lies," she said.

In a preview of what will be a bitter fight over genetic evidence, meanwhile, Mr. Simpson's prosecutors failed in an effort to subpoena an expert witness for the defense.

Deputy District Attorney Rockne Harmon had argued that the prosecution should be allowed to subpoena a defense-

hired scientist to testify at a DNA admissibility hearing.

Mr. Harmon said that Dr. Edward Blake is one of the nation's foremost supporters of a form of DNA testing called PCR, which has been used to analyze blood samples collected in the Simpson case.

"He's told them the bad news: That he thinks the technology is fundamentally valid," Mr. Harmon said.

Judge Lance A. Ito of Superior Court denied the subpoena. His written ruling said that prosecutors had failed to show they could not obtain Mr. Blake's expert opinions from transcripts of his testimony in other cases.

Gunman in D.C. Kills 3 At Police Headquarters

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A man carrying a semiautomatic assault weapon walked into the District of Columbia police headquarters, starting a shooting spree that killed two FBI agents and a city detective. The gunman was shot and killed.

The District of Columbia police chief, Fred Thomas, said the gunman entered the homicide section on the third floor of the police headquarters building, located a few blocks from Capitol Hill, about 3:30 Tuesday afternoon.

Shooting erupted a few minutes later, leading to what Mr. Thomas described as a "bizarre and chaotic situation."

The deaths brought to 369 the total number of homicides in the District this year, compared with 467 for all of 1993.

A police spokesman, Sidney Bennett, identified the gunman as Bennie Lee Lawson, 25, of Washington, who was questioned by the police a week ago in a triple slaying in Washington.

Mr. Lawson made his way to the third floor carrying a TEC-9 semiautomatic assault weapon that fires multiple rounds in just seconds, an FBI spokeswoman, Susan Lloyd, said Wednesday.

The weapon is slightly larger than a handgun and can be easily concealed, she said.

The police sergeant who was killed, Henry Joseph Day, 51, had been on the force 28 years, earning more than two dozen commendations. The other victims were Michael John Miller,

41, an FBI agent with eight years' experience with the agency and Martha Dixon Martinez, 35, who had served seven years with the FBI.

Another FBI agent, John David Kuchta, was wounded in the shooting. He was reported in critical condition Wednesday after undergoing surgery.

All the law officers were members of a joint FBI-police task force that reviews unsolved murders three months or older.

"We believe the gunman was a suspect" of the squad, said Tony Daniels, head of the FBI's Washington field office.

But Ms. Lloyd said Wednesday that Mr. Lawson had no reason for being in the building that day.

"We believe he had been interviewed before by agents of the Metropolitan Police Department," Mr. Daniels said.

"He was not killed by the police emergency response team called to the scene," Mr. Thomas said. "We don't know if he committed suicide or if he was shot and killed by one of the agents."

At the time of the shooting, two civilians were in the squad room to be interviewed, Mr. Thomas said.

The two were not involved with Mr. Lawson, Ms. Lloyd said. "They were just in the wrong place at the wrong time," she said.

The police would not identify the civilians. One was wounded in the leg and the other was unharmed but in custody, they said.

Away From Politics

• Latino community leaders have elected the death of a 12-year-old Anaheim, California, boy as the first casualty of Proposition 187, Julio Cano, a seventh-grader, died after his illegal-immigrant parents delayed seeking medical treatment — out of fear, the parents said, that a hospital would report them to immigration officials.

• An air force investigator has recommended dropping all charges of negligent homicide and dereliction of duty against an F-15 fighter jet pilot implicated in the "friendly-fire" downing of two U.S. helicopters over northern Iraq in April, an incident that killed all 26 people aboard.

• A Harris Poll says Americans are feeling lukewarm about the country these days. About two-thirds of those questioned rated the state of the nation as "only fair" or "poor." They cited crime, the government and the economy as the main reasons, according to a poll conducted by Louis Harris & Associates. Only 2 percent of the 1,246 adults surveyed said the nation was in "excellent" shape in the days after the elections, 31 percent said it was "pretty good," 49 percent said it was "only fair," 18 percent rated it as "poor" and 1 percent said they were not sure.

• Sara Remington turned cartwheels in front of her doctors as she marked the 10th anniversary of the heart transplant she underwent at six months. The world's longest survivor of a pediatric heart transplant spun herself across the conference room floor at the Texas Heart Institute in Houston.

LAT, NYT, AP, Reuters



CHRISTMAS CARD — Former President Ronald Reagan and his wife posing for pictures during a tour this week of the "Christmas Around the World" exhibit at his Presidential Library and Museum in Simi Valley, California.

POLITICAL NOTES

Citing 'Corporate Welfare'

WASHINGTON — Firing back at conservatives who have vowed to trim welfare costs, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich has issued a broad but vague call to choke off as much as \$200 billion in "corporate welfare" as a way of finding money for jobs programs.

"We are re-examining every special benefit that the poor receive," Mr. Reich said in an interview after a speech before the Democratic Leadership Council. "It seems only fair that we should also target tax breaks and subsidies that simply don't make sense. All of that needs to be on the table."

But he stopped short of identifying any corporate tax break or subsidy as unreasonable or counterproductive. And though he referred to a study by a Democratic research organization that identifies \$111 billion in preferential programs for specific industries, the labor secretary said he was not endorsing that report or the suggestions in it. (NYT)

Ripping the Safety Net

WASHINGTON — The welfare bill supported by Republican leaders in the House would deny benefits to millions of American children and families, causing increases in poverty, homelessness and hunger, according to a report issued by an advocacy group for the poor.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reported that if the legislation, known as the personal responsibility bill, were fully put into effect today, 2.5 million families and at least 5 million children now getting benefits under the Aid

to Families with Dependent Children program would be pushed off the rolls.

"These are sweeping changes in safety-net programs," said Susan Steinmetz, director of welfare reform at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. "The bill contains provisions that go far beyond what people typically refer to as welfare reform."

In response, Republicans said the report overstated the negative effect of the legislation and failed to take into account other benefits that poor families would continue to receive, such as food stamps and Medicaid. (WFP)

New Life for States' Rights

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The new Republican leaders of Congress have promised Republican governors greater power and freedom to solve problems without interference from Washington, but warned of the difficult choices they jointly face in trying to move the federal government toward a balanced budget early next century.

In a gathering that highlighted the sudden emergence of Republican political power across the country, the incoming Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas and the new House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, offered to make the governors full partners in what was described as a "historic opportunity" to restructure the relationship between Washington and the states.

"This is the meeting that crystallized the process of getting power out of Washington and in a sense reversing the centralization which began in 1932 and reached its theoretical peak in the Great Society," Mr. Gingrich said at the closing session of the Republican Governors Association conference on Tuesday.

The governors, who have complained about going on bended knees to Washington to seek favors, said they welcomed such a reversal of power and promised in return to do more with less. (WFP)

Helms Comment No Threat

WASHINGTON — The Secret Service has determined that there was no threat against President Bill Clinton when Senator Jesse Helms said the president "better watch out" if he comes to North Carolina.

"As far as we're concerned, the matter is closed," Jaime Cagigas, a Secret Service spokesman, said.

In an interview with a North Carolina newspaper Monday, the Republican senator said Mr. Clinton was so unpopular on military bases that he "better watch out if he comes down here," adding that "He'd better have a bodyguard."

Mr. Cagigas said the agency was looking into the matter, although a formal investigation was never opened. "We have followed up on the comments and spoken with the senator's staff," Mr. Cagigas said. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, after Tom, a 50-pound, snow-white turkey, was given the annual Thanksgiving pardon at a Rose Garden ceremony on Wednesday but then squeezed between two shrubs, disappearing for a few moments from his handlers: "It's not registered on the turkey that he's pardoned yet." (AP)

Julian Symons, Urbane Crime Novelist, Dies at 82

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — Julian Symons, 82, a prolific and urbane writer known for his finely fashioned crime novels, died of a heart attack Saturday at his home in Kent.

Mr. Symons, who wrote more than 30 books in a career that spanned more than half a century, kept up a grueling pace of lecturing and writing book reviews and essays as well as fiction until very recently.

In his 20s, Julian Symons declared himself a Trotskyite, and at the age of 24, he started a literary magazine called *Twentieth Century Verse*, which survived an inauspicious beginning in which only nine people subscribed. His first novel, *The Immortal Murder Case*, was bought for £200 (\$313) in 1945 when his wife, Kathleen, found the manuscript in a drawer and sent it to a publisher.

He produced poetry, essays, biographies of such figures as Edgar Allan Poe and Thomas Carlyle, and scholarly works. His history of literary modernism, *Makers of the New: The Revolution in Literature, 1912-1939*, was published in 1967.

But he was best known for his steady stream of rather unconventional crime fiction. He surveyed the genre in *Bloody Murder*, a history of the crime novel, published in 1972.

Thomas H. Kuchel, 84, Former U.S. Senator
LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Thomas H. Kuchel, 84, a U.S.

senator for 16 years and the last major officeholder of the progressive Republican line in California politics that ran back to Earl Warren and Hiram Johnson, died of lung cancer Monday at his home in Beverly Hills, California.

He was the Republican whip in the Senate from 1962 to 1966.

Oscar Mpetha, 85, ANC and Union Leader

CAPE TOWN (NYT) — Oscar Mpetha, 85, a longtime African National Congress figure and union leader who was a political prisoner in South Africa even past his 80th birthday,

died after a long illness Tuesday in Cape Town.

He joined the African National Congress in 1951, rising to become vice president of the Cape Province unit for some years until the Congress was banned by the government in 1960. In 1983 Mr. Mpetha was convicted of terrorism and of inciting a riot at a squatter camp in August 1980 and sentenced to five years in prison.

Evelyn Anderson, 87, Dancer With Baker Revue
PHILADELPHIA (NYT) — Evelyn Anderson, 87, believed to be the last surviving member

of the troupe that danced with Josephine Baker in "La Revue Nègre" in Paris in the 1920s, died of pneumonia on Oct. 29 in Philadelphia.

After the company broke up, Miss Anderson was among those who chose to remain in Europe, and for the next 15 years she performed in revues and nightclubs on the Continent, later returning to Philadelphia.

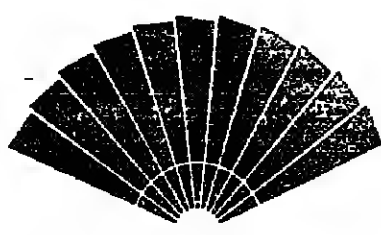
Diana Laura Riojas de Colosio, 34, the widow of the assassinated Mexican presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, died of pancreatic cancer Friday in Mexico City.

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Arafat Should Be Helped

Last Friday's clashes in Gaza dramatized the perils that threaten Israel's historic peace with Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. Fourteen people were killed and more than 200 wounded after Palestinian police fired on street protesters, many of them sympathetic to the militant Islamic organization Hamas.

It is six months since the PLO took over administration of Gaza and Jericho. Expectations were overly high, international aid has been slow to arrive and Hamas has tried to undermine the PLO at every turn. But by now the Palestinian Authority should have been able to establish a measure of civil order and start to deliver the fruits of peace to a long-suffering population. It has not done so, and Palestinians' patience is rapidly running out.

That bodes big trouble not only for Mr. Arafat but also for Israel, which has bet heavily on his ability to deliver a negotiated peace, and for the United States, which has made itself an informal guarantor of that peace.

Both now have a big stake in rescuing Mr. Arafat from his own mistakes and trying to make him look as appealing as possible to his Palestinian constituents. Israel could help by speeding the transfer of autonomy in the West Bank and by enhancing the powers and the financial resources of the Palestinian Authority.

But nothing can help Mr. Arafat's sagging popularity ratings unless the PLO leader learns how to help himself. He cannot continue shoving aside local Gaza and Jericho leaders in favor of expatriate cronies from Tunis, sloughing off calls for more democracy, regimentering the press and neglecting economic development projects. Most importantly, he cannot assign sensitive police tasks to poorly disciplined street toughs.

His most urgent problem is Hamas. The group's military wing launches terrorist attacks into Israel. Its civilian wing functions as a mass political party, and provides residents in Gaza with social services that the Palestinian Authority seems incapable of delivering. To demand that Mr. Arafat suppress Hamas terrorism launched from PLO areas is simply to demand that he live up to the peace agreement. But to demand that he crack down on the Hamas political movement is to ask him to launch a Palestinian civil war. His police must become more aggressive against terrorism and less aggressive against political dissent.

Mr. Arafat has managed to make an already difficult problem in Gaza worse. But neither Israel nor the United States can afford to simply stand back and let him suffer the consequences.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Rogue on the Peace Road

A new obstacle has been put in the road to Middle East peace by, you guessed it, Senator Jesse Helms. It concerns the tortuous quest for agreement between Israel and Syria. To bring along an apprehensive public, Israel's Labor government hopes for American participation in an eventual peacekeeping presence on the Golan Heights. But the Likud opposition seems now to have enlisted, or at least harnessed, the expected new Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in opposition to putting GIs on the Golan.

You don't have to be Likud to ask about putting American soldiers into a Golan that is quite different, in its physical features and in the quality of the neighborhood, from the Sinai, where American soldiers have quietly reinforced Israeli-Egyptian peace for 15 years. What are the risks of Americans being shot at? What would happen if Israel were attacked or itself felt driven to wage preemptive war?

You do have to be Likud, however, to want to use the GIs-in-Golan issue to pry Labor out of power. This is what is going on in Israel's contentious democracy now. Likud finds Syria an unreliable partner in peace; it rejects the peace-for-territory exchange that Labor is pursuing, preferring to hold the territory. Likud also

takes the doctrine of self-reliance to a place that discounts American reliability as a protector as well.

Israel, engaged in issues touching the life and death of the nation, is torn. It is apparent, however, that while Labor has a risky plan for peace, Likud has no plan at all — only an instinct to be strong. The United States is a friend to Israel regardless of what party Israeli voters choose. But American friendship for Israel and the American interest in regional stability compel Washington to stay behind Labor, Israel's party of peace. An American politician should not be casually lending support to a tactic of Israel's party of confrontation.

In fact, peace talks drag on the crucial Israeli-Palestinian front. Palestinian terrorist attacks have slowed Israel's delivery on its Oslo pledges to redeploy troops, extend Palestinian self-rule and move to Palestinian elections. The resulting surge of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's extremist rivals has produced intra-Palestinian clashes that in turn demonstrate Mr. Arafat's good faith to Israel but increase his need for Israeli responses that will let him show that peace benefits Palestinians, too. This is the tricky terrain on which Senator Helms incautiously treads.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Helms Has to Be Sidelined

Senator Jesse Helms is out of control, and the Republicans have to do something about it. What Senator Bob Dole has on his hands is a mean-spirited, loose-lipped legislator who has moved from being an embarrassment to their party to being a global liability for the nation.

The chair apparent of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who jolted the Joint Chiefs of Staff over the weekend when he challenged President Bill Clinton's fitness to serve as commander in chief, told The Raleigh News and Observer Monday night that Mr. Clinton "better have a bodyguard" if he visited military bases in North Carolina. Mr. Helms's home state. Mr. Helms has since admitted an error — without offering the decency of an apology. "I made a mistake last evening," he said, "which I shall not repeat." But no reluctant amendment can atone for a mindless remark that, however intended, seems to invite violence on the president in a country that has seen more than its share of violence.

Rich Bond, the former chairman of the Republican National Committee, said Mr. Helms's remark could "cost him his chairmanship" of Foreign Relations if fellow Republicans cannot "tone him down." There is no need to wait. Allies and potential rivals cannot be expected to sort out when Mr. Helms is speaking nonsense and when he is attempting to shape American policy. He lacks the dignity and balance for the job, and getting rid of him will be one of the first tests for Mr. Dole, who as incoming Senate majority leader will control committee assignments.

Mr. Dole said on Tuesday that he assumed Mr. Helms was joking, but everyone who knows Mr. Helms knows that he was speaking what was in his heart and, alas, his mind. Senator Christopher Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, got it right when he said: "These are not just casual remarks by any citizen. They're

being made by the incoming chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Those words are heard around the world. They're significant."

Popping off is nothing new for Mr. Helms. On the nomination of a gay rights activist to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, he said: "She's not your garden-variety lesbian. She's a militant activist-mean lesbian." And to Carole Mosley-Braun, a month after they debated on the Senate floor over use of the Confederate flag: "I'm going to make her cry. I'm going to sing 'Dixie' to her until she cries."

Now he is telling his commander in chief to wear a bulletproof vest when he visits North Carolina. The difference is that he is no longer just another oddball curmudgeon whose outbursts are ignored. People listen to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Republicans have a duty to see that the chairman is someone who deserves an audience.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

For GATT, a Worrying Alarm

Both houses of the new [U.S.] Congress will have Republican majorities who will be in a position to force all sorts of measures on the administration. They do not need to threaten GATT to push through the domestic measures they seek. If they do sink the agreement, the damage will be immense. Without the endorsement of the United States, [the treaty] would be fatally weakened. Even if [Senator Bob] Dole and his friends back down and the agreement is ratified this year, this last-minute alarm over such an important matter will have greatly damaged America's already frayed reputation among her allies.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Go Ahead and Kill an Anti-American GATT Treaty

By Michael Lind

NEW YORK — When the U.S. Congress takes up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade next week, it should focus on diplomacy, not economics. It should give particular scrutiny to the treaty's proposed offspring, the World Trade Organization, which could cause immeasurable damage to American diplomacy for years to come.

Contrary to the claims of Vice President Al Gore and other administration spokesmen, the future of trade does not depend on GATT. Whether the treaty is ratified or not, world trade will continue to grow as it has for half a century.

Nor, despite the claims of right-wing isolationists and left-wing consumer advocates, is sovereignty — America's or anyone else's — at stake. By definition, a treaty requires signers to forgo certain exercises of authority or "sovereignty."

The most important thing at stake in the debate over GATT is American power. Can America still convert its military and economic power into preponderance in international organizations? Apparently not, on the evidence of the treaty that the Bush administration negotiated and that President Bill Clinton is pushing.

For four decades, the United States has protected its interests and made the most of its influence in trade negotiations under GATT. In effect, it has always had a veto in GATT, which has operated by consensus since 1959 (the last time a formal vote was taken). But that veto is about to be taken away.

If Congress ratifies the new treaty, GATT's loose working arrangement will be replaced by the World Trade Organization, which has frequently been described as a United Nations for world trade. That analogy is off the mark.

When negotiating the UN Charter, American diplomats were careful to balance the General Assembly, in which every country has one vote, with the Security Council, whose permanent members — the great powers — are able to protect their interests with a veto over any collective action. The World Trade Organization would give the great powers no such advantage; it would be nothing more than a General Assembly of world trade.

The United States, despite its enormous importance in the world economy, would have neither a veto nor a weighted vote — as it has in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The treaty provides that in most cases decisions "shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast" and that "each member of the WTO shall have one vote."

Cuba would have as much voting power as the United States. Eighteen members would have populations of less than a million. The votes of many of these tiny countries might be up for sale in return for investment or arms.

Japan might round up enough mini-state votes to bar U.S. trade laws intended to pry open its markets. The European Community has already published lists of U.S. trade measures that it would like to see struck down. It could use the WTO to do so, perhaps with the help of East European and African proxies.

The consequences for American diplomacy may be even more serious. If the United States endorses the rule of one country, one vote in the World Trade Organization, other countries may insist on that principle in the design of other international bodies.

Suppose the United States decided to

support the creation of a new Pacific security forum. The best institutional arrangement for the United States would give weighted votes or vetoes to the great powers — America, China and Japan, and perhaps India, Russia and Indonesia. But tiny countries like Singapore, grown accustomed to having as much pull as the United States in the World Trade Organization, might insist on the right to outvote the United States in Pacific security matters.

GATT's proponents argue that the United States will be protected by a clause allowing members to quit the World Trade Organization on six months' notice. But if it joins, the same voices will be heard stridently denouncing the very idea of withdrawal as a threat to the world economy and an abandonment of U.S. leadership. Countries hostile to U.S. economic interests will correctly dismiss the threat of American withdrawal as a bluff.

Yes, GATT contains minor market-

opening measures that would benefit America. But these can be obtained by future negotiations. In fact, America doesn't really need global consensus on trade matters. Most world trade takes place among the United States, Europe and Japan. Other countries have little choice but to go along with the arrangements they agree upon.

The potential benefits of the treaty are not worth the endorsement of the one country, one vote principle as the basis for the first major international organization to be established after the Cold War. By torpedoing the World Trade Organization, Congress would not damage America's prestige, as the administration claims. Rather, it would demonstrate that the United States is still a great power which insists on its prerogatives in international organizations.

The writer is a senior editor at Harper's Magazine. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Stop Making Excuses and Ratify This Treaty

By Carla A. Hills

WASHINGTON — The 103rd U.S. Congress has one final task to complete. It must act on legislation to approve the Uruguay Round trade agreement.

I believe that the agreement would pass by substantial bipartisan majorities in both bodies but for what has become a major stumbling block: The Senate needs to muster 60 votes to approve a budget waiver. Without this waiver, the round is dead.

Under the budget rules, legislation that requires additional spending or reduces government revenue must be paid for either through new spending cuts or by increased tax revenues.

I am a fiscal conservative. The government must learn to live within its means. But the budget offset rule makes no sense for this trade agreement. Indeed, killing the Uruguay Round would increase the budget deficit.

The issue is how to pay for the loss of tariff revenues re-

sulting from the tariff cuts contained in the agreement. Revenue loss in the first five years is \$11.9 billion. Under the budget rules, the administration and Congress must find funds to offset that amount. Yet economic projections indicate that the agreement will generate \$1 trillion in new economic growth in the United States over the next 10 years, creating new tax revenues that are roughly triple the revenues lost through reduced tariffs.

But under the budget rules, you cannot count these future revenues, even though you must fund future costs. So the administration has said it will offset this \$11.9 billion revenue loss through \$10.3 billion in deficit reduction measures and \$1.6 billion in previously enacted budgetary savings.

This package was approved 19-0 by the members of the Senate Finance Committee. You might think that resolves the problem. But it does not.

Under the budget rules, you cannot count the \$1.6 billion in previous savings unless the Senate waives those rules.

Does that mean we bid goodbye to the Uruguay Round? Not at all.

In adopting its budget rules, the Senate intended to handcuff itself on future spending. But it didn't intend to throw away the key.

The Senate wisely recognized that an overly rigid process could prove counterproductive to measures needed to stimulate long-term economic growth. It understood that in such circumstances, the rules would need to be set aside. Recognizing that a waiver should not be granted lightly, it requires a super-majority of 60 votes in the Senate to approve such a waiver.

Let's put this in perspective. The net shortfall in U.S. funding of the Uruguay Round agreement is \$1.6 billion over five years. The total federal

deficit over this same period could be an estimated \$1 trillion. How tragic that for the want of \$320 million a year, America would lose \$15 billion a year in new exports and \$100 billion to \$200 billion a year in economic growth.

When it comes to the Uruguay Round agreement, it is time for people to stop hiding behind the budget issue. Those senators who claim to be for free trade but against the budget waiver might as well openly declare their opposition to the Uruguay Round, for the fate of this accord hinges on their vote on the waiver.

The right vote for senators on both sides of the political aisle is "yes" on the budget waiver and "yes" on the Uruguay Round agreement.

The writer, U.S. trade representative from 1989 to 1993, is chairman of Hills and Company, International Consultants. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Clinton the Business President Loses Friends and Influences Badly

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — No president has worked harder for American business than Bill Clinton and got less out of it for himself. He should be asking himself why he keeps missing paydirt.

Mr. Clinton operates as the nation's Salesman in Chief overseas, openly inveigling friendly Arab kings and remote Asian potentates to buy U.S. goods with sales pitches that would have embarrassed some of his predecessors.

This president enjoys the business of business. He enjoys trumpeting the news himself when the deal is closed. He just did it in Indonesia, where U.S. firms signed \$40 billion in energy contracts.

Earlier this year Mr. Clinton appealed to King Fahd to reequip Saudi Arabia's national airlines with \$6 billion worth of new U.S. jetliners rather than buy Europe's Airbus. King Fahd went American as a favor to Mr. Clinton, to the president's publicly expressed delight. The Saudi order helped ease the pain of an earlier unannounced decision by the president to discourage Boeing and other American companies from

competing for \$5 billion in aircraft that Iran will soon buy.

But there is a disconnect at work. Despite Mr. Clinton's high-profile sales efforts, his relations have soured with the American business community, which provided him with crucial support in 1992, and with voters at large who fail to give Mr. Clinton adequate credit for adding export-related jobs in the economy.

Clinton aides spun the Indonesia energy contracts as the deal of the century. They proclaimed that nirvana would spring from the vague promises of the Asia economic summit to establish a Pacific Free Trade Area by 2020. But on the same day, most Americans were reacting with concern to the Federal Reserve's economically dicey decision to raise interest rates and mortgage payments for the sixth time in a year.

Mr. Clinton's silence on the Fed's dramatic increase of three-quarters of a point drowned out the pie-in-the-sky rhetoric from Indonesia for many Americans.

The results of the midterm elections were another reminder that the majority of Americans who voted on Nov. 8 do not seem to believe that their lives are getting better because of Mr. Clinton's trade and economic policies.

Felix Rohatyn, one of the Democratic Party's wise men, warned of this in a prophetic speech he gave to the Women's National Democratic Club in Washington on election eve. "The Clinton administration has lost the support of the business community," the Wall Street financier and Clinton supporter said. "This has been the most business-supportive administration in my memory. And yet business has abandoned Clinton in droves to support a Republican Party whose philosophy is not really pro-business" and which will wipe out the progress made on deficit reduction with ill-adviced tax cuts, in Mr. Rohatyn's view.

Business success overseas does not eclipse business concerns at home — however narrowly focused or unrealistic those con-

cerns are. Nor are American workers reassured in the present by trade agreements that promise jobs in the future, especially since they believe that those jobs will mostly be in Asia anyway.

Americans tell pollsters that they want less government. That is a gross oversimplification, as the Republicans are about to find out when they deal with agricultural subsidies. But in the prevailing mood it is easier for Mr. Clinton to sell airplanes to King Fahd than to sell the notion to voters that key government intervention is the key to opening up markets abroad and creating jobs at home.

That is a task that the electorate may want done without being asked to applaud it. The electorate would be right to think that way. There is a cost for high-visibility presidential salesmanship.

One of the strengths of American leadership in world affairs in the past half-century was Washington's ability to invoke, credibly, the sacrifices that America itself made for international stability. Other governments accepted America as the Leader of

the Free World, a much lampooned phrase that nonetheless expressed a truth.

America established the values of national survival and democracy as higher concerns in international relations than commerce. To acknowledge commerce as the preeminent force in America's involvement in the world, as Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown does in his "Commercial Engagement" philosophy, is to invite every other country to put profits first as the business of government as well.

Russia, France and other countries increasingly base their approach to the Gulf on the prospect of oil and arms contracts with Iraq and Iran. America's efforts to keep the two rogue regimes in isolation are slowly eroding as the French and Russians return to old habits.

Perhaps they would anyway. But an American president who had not spotlighted his own eagerness to put commerce ahead of diplomacy would be in a much stronger position to restrain them.

The Washington Post.

Stocks Go Down in Asia, Too, but This Isn't Only America's Fault

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — Asian values have taken as big a plunge as Wall Street these past few days. By midweek, Hong Kong was down by 9 percent, Bangkok by 8.5 percent, Singapore by 5.8 percent and other markets by lesser but significant amounts. Does this mean that despite its remarkable growth record, Asia is still catching colds when the United States sneezes? Or do this week's events tell us something different about the dynamics of Asian (excluding Japanese) markets?

Three forces have been at work simultaneously. The most obvious is the knock-on effect of U.S. interest rates on fairly open economies whose currencies are more or less linked to the dollar. Less obvious is the domestic need for some monetary tightening in some Asian economies.

Last, and most destabilizing, is a perceived sharp change in expectations of the rate of U.S. and European portfolio flows into Asia.

All these forces are more important in the short- to medium-term movement of markets than the fact that average Asian economic growth remains strong. (It should be at least as strong in 1995 as this year.)

The worst-hit market, Hong Kong, is a victim of its strengths and weaknesses. The weakness is dependence on property and financial stocks that have prospered inordinately from a decade of asset inflation and negative real interest rates. Asset prices have gone into reverse and, in line with the United States, the local prime rate is now positive and likely to get more so.

Hong Kong looks cheap on an earnings basis, but earnings quality is suspect. Hong Kong also has to bear the brunt of the end of

China euphoria, just as it benefited from the boom.

An equal problem, however, is Hong Kong's strength, liquidity. Liquid mutual funds invested in Asia, and with little cash on hand, which fear redemptions are raising cash where they can — in Hong Kong. That is the price Hong Kong pays for the fact that many funds have, because of liquidity, had absurdly disproportionate amounts of their Asian funds invested in Hong Kong relative to other Asian markets.

Singapore suffers a little from this popularity, too. However, with a very strong currency it has been pushing up interest rates so as to dampen a booming domestic economy, rather than because of the sort of direct link to the dollar seen in Hong Kong or Thailand.

The Bangkok bourse's tumble despite GDP growth still surging along at 8 percent is a direct result of the baht's unofficial peg to the dollar, which flows through to local interest rates because of heavy dollar borrowing.

Higher rates are probably not unwelcome to the Thai central bank, which is concerned about possible overheating but now may need to keep an eye, too, on market confidence. Thailand was the foreign portfolio flavor of 1993, and foreign sentiment is not as big an element now as then. But it has to be considered as a factor in the steep fall of the past three days.

It is even more important in Indonesia, where modest monetary tightening should not be a worry. After all, GDP growth of 6.5 percent is on the strong side of a steady long-term track record. Income is boosted by strong rises in almost all of Indonesia's com-

modity export prices — oil, rubber, coffee, nickel, palm oil etc. But there is an Achilles' heel to Jakarta's stock market.

Foreigners are responsible for two-thirds of turnover and half the cash for new issues like the recent Indosat offering. There is an uncomfortably close correlation between the performance of the Jakarta index and flows into U.S. mutual funds.

That could be a bit of a problem, too, for the Philippines, where foreigners have been as keen as locals to plug into the revival of the economy and resuscitation of the stock market. There are only tenuous links between U.S. rates and Manila ones, but local ones are at rock bottom anyway. So any concerns about slower portfolio flows coincide with expectations of interest rates rising before long.

That leaves the markets which have been least affected by Wall Street — South Korea, Taiwan, India and China.

For Taipei and Seoul, controls on capital movements and on foreign portfolio investment have provided relative insulation from the outside world. They missed out on much of the fund manager-driven emerging markets boom — although both have performed well enough over the past year because of domestic factors and the hope that more foreign money will be allowed in. Their economies are humming along, driven by high local savings and buoyant exports. Domestic factors, not Alan Greenspan, will be the driving force of monetary policy.

India has been a major recipient of foreign portfolio cash but remains primarily driven by local

investors. China's market is a reflection of its peculiar institutions.

In sum, Asian economies are less susceptible than ever to U.S. growth. But as capital markets become more open and as Western fund managers, somewhat belatedly and thus overenthusiastically, have tuned in to Asian prospects, those markets have become highly susceptible to changes in foreign sentiment and cash flow.

There is also a paradox in developing Asia. Market analysts from mature economies give its markets high valuations on the basis of growth records and prospects that are indisputable. But capital shortages are the norm in fast growing economies. And that

should result in low price-earnings ratios reflecting the cost of capital, not high ones reflecting earnings growth prospects. In Asia, only the more mature economies — Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong — have capital surpluses. The others have deficits running up to 6 percent of GNP.

Since 1987, easy money internationally has driven down the cost of capital, giving open, fast growing economies (and their stock markets) the best of all possible worlds. Now, higher interest rates may mean only marginal differences to GNP growth rates, but what they do to foreign portfolio flows is as yet anyone's guess.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Fog and Temper

LONDON — In and around London yesterday [Nov. 23] a fog of the typical November kind, pervaded all things and all places, dimming our visual organs, creeping into one's throat, and establishing hushiness and bad temper as the order of the day.

1919: Common Danger

TOKYO — [From our New York edition:] Viscount Ishii, one-time Ambassador to the United States, and Tsuchi Soryeda, one-time president of the Japanese Industrial Bank, sounded a warning to the world at a banquet of the Japanese Society that all nations must unite to combat Bolshevism and anarchy. "The defence," the one-time Ambassador said, "should be common, as the danger is common to all countries. All petty and selfish considerations of

a racial and economic character should be merged into the vast consideration of this common defence." Mr. Soryeda favored American and Japanese co-operation in the work of world construction. Every nation, he declared, must guard against falling into the same militaristic path as that into which Germany had stepped.

1944: Federal Yugoslavia

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said today [Nov. 23] that a federal, democratic government will be established in Yugoslavia and that it will apply all its powers to the closest collaboration and rapprochement with its Balkan neighbors, particularly Bulgaria. Tito explained that the new Yugoslavia will consist of six federal units — Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro.



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صلى الله عليه وسلم

OPINION

Grace in a Confined Space Meets Ghetto Desperation

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — In broad swaths of this high-rise city the horizon of hope is defined by a steel hoop hung just 10 feet (three meters) above the concrete. Basketball, the game of kinetic grace in a confined space, combines, like urban living itself, high energy and barely controlled contact.

Today it exemplifies both the exhilarations and the pathologies of urban life, as a new movie and a new book make shattering clear.

"Hoop Dreams" is a documentary tracing the five-year journey of two black Chicago teenagers through the downward trajectory of extravagant hopes for salvation through basketball.

Even better than the movie — score one for print journalism — is Darcy Frey's slender book "The Last Shot: City Streets, Basketball Dreams," an elegantly told sad story of young black men playing with literally life-and-death desperation in Brooklyn's Coney Island wasteland, where there are two basic career paths — drugs, and a basketball scholarship to college.

See the movie. But first read the Frey book so you will better understand the sorrows you see as two Chicago lives hang by threads as thin and fragile as knee ligaments.

Nasty neighborhoods are nothing new in the human story, but Coney Island, a landscape of warehoused poor, drug markets and basketball courts, bears the distinctive stigma of government's infliction of good intentions. In the 1950s, in the name of "urban renewal," planners had the lunatic idea of piling up poor people 14 stories deep in apartment blocs built where organic neighborhoods were bulldozed to make room. The result, startling only to the planners, is concentrated misery.

The players Darcy Frey befriended attended Lincoln High School, which in better days produced three Nobel laureates in physics, but which now almost never produces any who can get a 700 score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, necessary for an athletic scholarship at a Division I school. Your heart will be in your throat as you read about Russell Thomas's attempts to get to 700.

Clutching SAT review books and vocabulary cards the way a shipwrecked sailor clings to a spar, Mr. Thomas is caught in the surrealism of a system that promises a young man glittering prizes if he perfects a jump shot, but prevents him from rising on his are because nothing in

his home or school prepared him to know the synonym for "panache." Mr. Thomas aims not for the National Basketball Association but for "a nice small tight school where they'll look after me and I can get my degree in nursing and I'll never have to come back to Coney Island." How did Mr. Thomas do? Buy the book.

A summer meat market called a "camp," run by the Nike shoe company and attended by drooling college coaches, almost all white, displays the talents of 120 players, almost all black, 97 of whom read below the ninth grade level. As Mr. Frey says, all have the athletic skills to play big-time college basketball but most of those who will make their SAT 700 will arrive on campuses "with no idea how to take lecture notes, read a college text, use a library or write a research paper."

Coaches recruit with a ruthlessness commensurate with the billions of dollars of television fees, ticket sales, shoe contracts and other revenues sloshing through the entertainment industry called "amateur athletics" that has been grafted onto America's system of higher education. A measure of the coaches' minuscule moral awareness is that they unflinchingly made their smarmy pitches to the Lincoln players in front of Mr. Frey.

Their oily quarter-truths and robust lies give a dark new meaning to the axiom that sport does not just build character, it reveals it.

If the purest immorality is to treat another human being as a mere means to the achievement of one's ends, big-time college athletics — there are honorable exceptions, as at Georgetown University — achieves a ghastly purity as it wrings wealth from young bodies and then discards their possessors at age 22, with minds untrained for the rest of their lives.

The grinding arithmetic of delusion is this: Fewer than 1 percent of the more than 500,000 high school basketball players get Division I athletic scholarships. However, given where young inner city men start, and how little their homes and schools give them to start with, a long shot can look like the only shot they have at escape. Hence the intensity of their pursuit.

Long ago Bayard Rustin, the civil rights leader, pausing to watch teenagers playing basketball on a Harlem court, said it was heartbreaking how good they were. He understood the desperation that is the goad to such grace in a confining space.

Washington Post Writers Group.


DANZIGER
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Bulldozed' Into the EU

Sweden's recent referendum on European Union membership (52 percent yes, 47 percent no) opened a great divide between the northern and southern regions. Cynically naive Stockholm technocrats, well-funded corporate interests and true believers in the "science" of economics helped manipulate and bulldoze a tiny majority into joining this continental power elite.

Ignoring the warnings, 57 percent of the Swedes thus marched blindly into this European Disneyland, a technocratic juggernaut with a Gordian knot of problems. With rampant recession under way, Sweden must look for more ways to pay its 20 billion kronor (\$2.7 billion) annual dues to the EU.

Once upon a time Sweden was a model for the world, believing in its own inner strength. No more. As the rest of us prepare for the third millennium, the EU's gray old men believe that an obsolete economic faith is much more important than democracy and human progress.

JOHN G. WOODS
Helsingborg, Sweden.

Questions for Suharto

Regarding the report "Foreign Journalists Were Bulldozed Down and Bulldozed Up" (Nov. 17):

This article recounts the amodyne questioning of President Suharto by

the press at the end of the recent Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Jakarta. The only probing questions, it seems, concerned the future of East Timor.

This compliant attitude by the foreign press corps contrasts starkly with the bravery of those Indonesian journalists who belong to AJI, an independent association of journalists that was formed this summer after the closure of three leading Indonesian periodicals, Editor, DeTik and Tempo. These journalists have suffered various forms of harassment. Most recently, on Nov. 12, police interrupted a book launch being held by Tempo journalists. The guests, not surprisingly, dispersed.

Those of us concerned about human rights and freedom of expression in Indonesia, including my group, Article 19, regret that the foreign press corps failed to show solidarity with Indonesian colleagues by asking President Suharto about press censorship in Indocnesia.

CATHERINE DRUCKER,
London.

When Calamity Strikes

Milton Friedman's celebration of the 50th anniversary edition of Friedrich von Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom" (Opinion, Aug. 15) prompted me to order and read this "classic warning" against social planning. Lo and behold, on Page 120, I found Mr. Hayek saying: "Nor is

there any reason why the state should not assist the individuals in providing for those common hazards of life against which, because of their uncertainty, few individuals can make adequate provision. Where, as in the case of sickness and accident, neither the desire to avoid such calamities nor the efforts to overcome their consequences are as a rule weakened by the provision of assistance — where, in short, we deal with genuinely insurable risks — the case for the state's helping to organize a comprehensive system of social insurance is very strong." If that great Austrian economist understood this in 1944, why can't the neoliberals of today understand it as well? The Clinton administration should not give up on its efforts to find a way to protect all Americans against the expense of unavoidable calamities.

SOCRATES LITSIOS,
Baulmes, Switzerland.

The Luck of the Canadians

Regarding "Canada: Stop Humoring the Spoilers and Make the Country Whole" (Opinion, Nov. 2) by Mordecai Richler:

People across Canada do not know how lucky they are. Having lived in countries around the world, I know just how fortunate I am that one day I shall be returning home to the No. 1 place to live — Montreal.

MARGARET FITZPATRICK,
Gröbenzell, Germany.

I Get to Set Newt Straight: What a Wonderful Life

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Earlier this month in New York, I listened and watched as some foreign journalists received awards for heroism. They came from places where people are killed for writing the truth, where the switch is thrown on television stations to take them off the air or where newspaper buildings are

MEANWHILE

simply blown up. I was in my tux, sipping wine and eating a fine dinner as the program progressed and thinking — over and over again — how lucky I am to be an American.

This is Thanksgiving and I am thankful.

Occasionally, after I have written this or that, someone says: "That was gutsy of you, Cohen. You'll get letters on that one." Letters? Who's kidding whom? I sit at a word processor, buffered by a billion-dollar Fortune 500 corporation, not to mention a gaggle of lawyers who could depose a child until he succumbs to old age. I am not gutsy. I am merely lucky. Lucky to be an American.

Elsewhere in the world, there is unbelievable, unforgivable, poverty. Elsewhere in the world, girls are sexually mutilated in the name of tradition. Elsewhere in the world, hyperinflation and economic upheaval have robbed people of their savings and thrown them out of work. There is no school for the kids and no medicine for the sick and no mercy, either, if you happen to be of the wrong tribe. Think of Rwanda.

In Russia, an investigative reporter was blown to bits because he was on to a story about military corruption. In Colombia, reporters have been killed for writing about the drug czars. In Iraq, Syria, Iran and so many other places, journalists are jailed and sometimes tortured for merely doing their jobs. In America, we get to go to black-tie dinners and are praised for the most mundane of observations. We can only wonder if we would have the courage to do what they have done. We can only give thanks that we don't have to face that question.

I do not believe in American exceptionalism — not altogether, anyway. Other countries have their virtues and beauties and, increasingly, their respect for the rule of law. I recognize, too, that we Americans have our imperfections. The tale of the American Indian is not a pretty one and until yesterday, in historical terms, ours was a nation that bought and sold human beings. We have a grave and abiding racial problem

and we remain intolerant in other ways as well. Sometimes, in fact, I think we're a nation of gay-bashers. We do have our flaws.

But those flinty pilgrims we memorialize this long weekend initiated a process that produced a wonder. At least I never stop wondering at it. I have been to my family's ancestral villages in Poland, pored through the record books — births, deaths and marriages — and seen in those pages the murder of every relative who did not book passage to America. I am the son of an immigrant (my mother) and an American-born orphan (my father) and yet, somehow, my job is to tell the president, even Newt Gingrich, where to get off. It is a wonderful life.

My family is here for the holiday. It includes my mother who was born in Poland, and my niece who was born in India, an orphan like my father, only more so. We are all plump and prosperous, thoroughly educated and engaged in professions. For us, there is no other holiday quite like this one. It combines family and country — immediate family and extended family, if you will.

For many people, that occasion is Christmas and for some I know, the Fourth of July. A friend's late father read the Declaration of Independence to his family every Fourth. It is an amazing document, radically subversive, and a breathtaking exposition of the American creed. "All men are created equal." Government is supposed to serve the people, not the other way around. It is the people's "right, it is their duty," to rebel against oppression. This is our secular creed and it is daring indeed.

Thanksgiving itself is a wonder. It remains unsullied by commercialism. It is as if we recognize how special this holiday is and have resolved to protect it. No Thanksgiving Day cards. No boozy parties. No last-minute rush to the florists. No frantic search for a gift. The grasping, greedy minds of American business have laid off this holiday. They sense, I think, that Thanksgiving is special or, better yet, that gifts this day would be superfluous. We already have our gift.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

My mother wanted me to have piano lessons.

My father wanted me to go to Harvard.

My teacher wanted me to become a lawyer.

My wife wants me to stay at home.



So here I am.

MITSUBISHI
PAJERO

Whenever you want to do

something, somebody expects

something else.

And of course, you always

satisfy them.

But is the real you always

going to take a back seat to the

wishes of others?

Aren't your own desires

just as important?

For that little voice inside

you, we build leisure and sports

utility vehicles like our highly

acclaimed Pajero ('Montero',

en España).

Cars that are created to

impress only yourself.

Impress yourself.



CREATING TOGETHER



A RIDE TO WEDLOCK — Brides and grooms on their way to a mass wedding ceremony in Tehran on Wednesday. More than 2,500 couples of modest means were wed across Iran with the assistance of a charitable organization.

Indonesia To Try 30 East Timor Protesters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DILI, East Timor — Indonesia said Wednesday that it would prosecute 30 East Timorese accused of involvement in riots and pro-independence protests that swept the troubled territory last week.

President Suharto said all East Timorese were welcome to leave for Portugal, the territory's former ruler, including 29 youths staging a protest inside the U.S. Embassy compound in Jakarta.

"Let them go where they want," the official Antara news agency quoted Mr. Suharto as telling a foundation of independence veterans on Wednesday.

"The more dissidents [that] leave the country the better," the 29 East Timorese students who invaded the U.S. Embassy prepared Wednesday to leave for Portugal, saying they feared for their safety if they remained in Indonesia. Diplomats said they would probably leave this week.

The dissidents have been living in the open with no access to the embassy building since their break-in. They had earlier refused to leave the grounds until a jailed resistance leader was released.

Indonesia's hopes of presenting an open image during the meeting of regional leaders in Jakarta earlier this month were dashed by the U.S. Embassy sit-in and the Dili protests.

The East Timor police chief, Colonel Andreas Sugianto, said Wednesday that the police had arrested 30 men "and they will be brought to trial." Eight of the 30 were arrested Tuesday night in Bairro village, he said.

The territory's bishop, Carlos Belo, said Wednesday that the police were terrifying many East Timorese by conducting house-to-house searches to find anyone suspected of involvement in the protests of last week. Indonesian troops have often been accused of human rights violations in the region. Muslim Indonesia's only Catholic majority region.

(Reuters, AP)

China Finds Another Germ Lab Used by Japan in War Killings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has found another Japanese Army germ laboratory where thousands of Chinese were killed in bacteriological experiments during World War II, the newspaper China Daily reported Wednesday.

The finding will help unmask the intentionally covered facts of that period of history," the newspaper quoted Sha Dongxun, a historian with the Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences, as saying.

Mr. Sha identified the laboratory in Guangzhou, the capital of southern Guangdong Province, after an investigation that began early this year when he was assigned to find material for a book on Japan's germ warfare during its occupation of China before and during World War II, the newspaper said.

He said the laboratory, designated as Bo8609, was founded in 1939 by the Japanese Army at the former medical college of Zhongshan University in Guangzhou.

From 3,000 to 20,000 Chinese and Hong Kong war refugees, long thought to have died of starvation and illness, were

killed by various infectious diseases planted by the Japanese lab, the report said. There was no explanation for the wide range in the numbers given.

Mr. Sha said that nurses who worked at the laboratory and the laboratory's former Chinese gatekeeper had little knowledge of what went on inside, but said he recorded a statement from a former Japanese soldier.

"After visiting an exhibition showing the crimes of the 731 germ army last year, the old man was overcome with deep regret and disclosed the secret operations" in Guangzhou, the newspaper quoted Mr. Sha as saying. He was referring to the Japanese Army germ warfare group known as Unit 731.

It is widely accepted that the Japanese Army operated the notorious Unit 731 in northeast China, where at least 3,000 Chinese, Russians, Koreans and Mongolians were killed in top-secret experiments involving injections of various germs such as anthrax, typhus and dysentery; human vivisection; and shrapnel-induced gangrene.

For decades after the war, however, Japan insisted there

was no proof that it had conducted biological experiments. Japanese officials were unavailable for comment on the latest report because of a Japanese national holiday Wednesday.

Mr. Sha was aided in his research by an article written by a former section chief at the laboratory, who said that Japanese soldiers ordered lab workers to kill the refugees through bacteriological experimentation. He said the army did not want to release the refugees into the provincial capital for fear of disrupting social order, the Yangcheng Evening News said.

The Japanese lab worker said that bacteria had been flown in from Tokyo for the task.

An elderly resident recalled large numbers of deaths at the refugee camp and said the corpses had been dumped into a large pit and chemicals used to destroy them, the report said.

A former camp inmate said that in three months in early 1942, he saw 20 to 30 refugees dying each day. Healthy refugees were put into dark rooms with mosquitoes and fleas and were never seen again, he said.

(Reuters, AP)

ITALY: Under Fire, Berlusconi Raises Stakes in Battle With Magistrates

Continued from Page 1

with reports that a second inquiry may be opened into accusations that he violated anti-trust laws covering his huge television empire.

Mr. Berlusconi said he would summon his coalition partners, the neo-Fascist National Alliance and the federalist Northern League, this week for a process called "verification" of his government's ability to command a parliamentary majority — a way of demanding their full support.

While he has already won strong support from the neo-Fascist leader Gianfranco Fini, the league's leader, Umberto Bossi, rejected the proposal.

Mr. Bossi said that he wanted the review only after the 1995 budget had been passed by Parliament; by law, that must take

place by the end of the year. "We're not interested in an immediate review," he said.

Interior Minister Roberto Maroni, also a member of the Northern League, said: "The principle task of the political parties, especially those in government, is to approve the budget bill. Then, when we look at the alliance, we can consider everything that has happened by then, inside and outside politics."

The Italian prime minister is expected to be interviewed this week by the Milan magistrates. If, therefore, he wins his allies' backing, the move will put the entire government on a direct collision course with the investigators, who are looking into bribes purportedly paid by Fininvest to the tax police in return for lenient audits.

At the same time, his offer to sell part of the Fininvest empire of publishing, insurance, real estate, sporting and advertising interests seemed designed to head off accusations that many of Mr. Berlusconi's — and the country's — woes are attributable to the conflict of interest between his private holdings and public position.

President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro met with parliamentary leaders Wednesday and seemed to offer support for Mr. Berlusconi's argument in a television broadcast Tuesday night that only a parliamentary vote of no confidence could force him from office.

"The fate of the government is in the hands of the free will of Parliament," a joint statement by Mr. Scalfaro and the parliamentary leaders said. However,

Mr. Scalfaro has made clear that he does not want new elections, which he is constitutionally empowered to call, undermining Mr. Berlusconi's threat to seek a new mandate.

Many commentators sensed that, beyond constitutional niceties, the growing conflict between Mr. Berlusconi and the investigating magistrates in Milan who have uncovered Italy's huge bribery scandal was rapidly coming to a head.

"We have probably reached the last blood of a mortal duel," wrote the commentator Ezio Mauro. "The machinery of government has been turned for some time against the pool of investigating magistrates to block its way, while the pool was working implacably on the suspicions of wrongdoing in the company founded by the prime minister."

CRUMBLE: As London Sags and Cracks, the Grumbling Grows Louder

Continued from Page 1

that comes with building new rail links, or installing a city-wide system of underground wiring for cable television.

"As a result of the recession, key parts of London's infra-

structure have suffered from underinvestment," Mr. O'Brien said. "But in time you will see fabulous things; we are just all going to have put up with the misery until they are finished."

But Roy Porter, a historian and the author of "London, A

Social History," published this month by Hamish Hamilton Ltd., says he believes the jury is still out. For all its myriad charms, its thriving neighborhoods, its open spaces, London is suffering from its lack of gov-

ernance and central planning. Mr. Porter concludes.

"It's true that London is an old city, and that its sewage system is crumbling and its road system out-of-date," he said. "But it is not to be excused."

(Reuters, AP)

For investment information
Read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

GATT: Clinton Strikes Deal With Dole on Trade Pact

Continued from Page 1

publicans, some of whom are expected to run for president in 1996, will not heed Mr. Dole's call and will join with conservative Democrats and labor union supporters to oppose ratification.

A vote in the House of Representatives is scheduled for Tuesday and a vote in the Senate for Dec. 1. The newly elected Congress, to be controlled by the Republicans, will not be sworn in until January, so the ratification votes will be cast by the departing Congress, which is still under Democratic control.

Mr. Dole's principal target in recent weeks was the new World Trade Organization, or WTO, which will succeed GATT and which will adjudicate international trade disputes.

Mr. Clinton said his "understanding" with Mr. Dole had been reached "to reaffirm our United States sovereignty and to make sure that the reaffirma-

tion will be protected in the GATT process."

The WTO, he added, "will be accountable and fair and will meet our expectations."

A U.S. review panel will be created and comprise five retired federal appellate judges. It will examine WTO rulings against the United States brought by other nations. Congress can urge the president to renegotiate the pact if, in a five-year period, the judges find two WTO rulings that are "arbitrary and capricious" that exceed the WTO's authority or that result from WTO misconduct. A third such ruling would allow Congress to vote to withdraw from the organization.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, who banded the talks with Mr. Dole, did not explain why a U.S. review panel was needed, given the fact that any nation can withdraw from the GATT accord with six months' notice and that Congress already has the authority to revisit its ratification vote in five years.

Mr. Kantor likened the panel to putting "suspenders on with our belt" and said it was a "solid, serious, responsible idea."

The treaty has come under a barrage of criticism in recent weeks, much of it from conservative members of Congress and grassroots lobbying groups who have labeled the accord an attack on U.S. sovereignty. These groups fear that the WTO will dictate to the United States because no nation will have a veto over WTO decisions. The protesters are giving powerful voice to a trend that the conservative commentator Patrick J. Buchanan calls "economic nationalism."

Ross Perot, the Dallas businessman who ran for president in 1992, has spearheaded some of the criticism. At a rally in Kansas on Tuesday night, Mr. Perot vowed to form a third major political party if Congress ratifies the accord. The Associated Press reported.

The treaty is not expected to face a severe test in the House.

You've been through your notes and you're ready. Time now to strike a different chord. To put yourself in a relaxed frame of mind. (Maybe Sherlock Holmes was onto something with that violin of his.) In Raffles Class we've created an atmosphere that's perfect for mulling over your

next business move ... or contemplating a second cup of freshly-brewed coffee. The option is yours. You know how to apportion your time ... just as our gente hostesses care for you as only they know how. With inflight service even other airlines talk about.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES

صوتك من الامل

BOOKS

THE COMING PLAGUE:
Newly Emerging Diseases
in a World Out of BalanceBy Laurie Garrett. Illustrated.
750 pages. \$25. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

EVERYBODY knows that pestilences have a way of recurring in the world. Albert Camus wrote in his 1948 novel "The Plague," "yet somehow we find it hard to believe in ones that crash down on our heads from a blue sky."

In "The Coming Plague," her prodigiously researched new book, Laurie Garrett, a writer for Newsday, draws a frightening portrait of the myriad infectious diseases threatening mankind: both familiar ones like malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, bubonic plague, yellow fever, syphilis and AIDS, and the newly emerging viruses and bacterial infections that scientists are only just beginning to identify and fight.

Included in her survey are discussions of Legionnaires' disease, swine flu, the rodent-borne hantavirus, toxic shock syndrome, E. coli contamination, Lassa fever and the deadly Marburg and Ebola viruses.

Garrett's overall assessment is gloomy: "That humanity had grossly underestimated the microbes was no longer, as the world approached the 21st century, a matter of doubt," she writes. "The microbes were winning. The debate centered not on whether Homo sapiens was increasingly challenged by microscopic competitors for domination of the planet; rather, arguments among scientists focused on the whys, hows and wheens of an acknowledged threat."

Compared with Richard Preston's best seller "The Hot Zone," which focused on a handful of virus hunters and biohazard specialists and their efforts to track down and contain the lethal Ebola virus, "The Coming Plague" initially seems unwieldy, disorganized and dry.

Garrett does not have Preston's breezy storytelling skills, and her ambitious agenda—to create a comprehensive anatomy of contemporary microbial diseases—precludes the sort of narrative suspense Preston exploited to such effect in his book.

What "The Coming Plague" may lack in superficial drama, however, is more than made up for by Garrett's gutsy determination to situate her subject in the larger landscape of recent social, political and ecological developments. The result is a sober, scary book that not only limns the dangers posed by emerging diseases but also raises serious questions about two centuries worth of Enlightenment beliefs in science and technology and progress.

Garrett contends that many recent scientific and social developments have actually worked to amplify the range and virulence of dangerous microbes. The widespread use of antibiotics and other drugs has led to a host of mutant strains of microbes, resistant to all or most treatment, including penicillin-resistant staphylococcus, antibiotic-resistant pneumococcus, chloroquine-resistant malaria, acyclovir-resistant herpes, AZT-resistant HIV and multiply drug-resistant tuberculosis.

The use of DDT to control malaria-carrying mosquitoes South ruffed and led the trump king. West might well have ducked this, but he took his ace. Returning the club nine would have left him in control, but he made the fatal error of shifting to a spade. South took the queen and ace of spades, and was down to 10-7-6 of trumps. West held 9-8-3, and could only score one trick when South ruffed a spade with the club six. Bergen had escaped for 500 and had his top score.

On the diagrammed deal East-West can make a borderline slam, but most partnerships were content to play three no-trump and score 690. Bergen, trading on the vulnerability, ventured a pre-emptive bid of three clubs and was doubled firmly on his left. He was now in a top or bottom situation. If he could make six tricks, losing 500, he would have a top score, but making five tricks, losing 800, would be a bottom.

The defense led and continued hearts, and South discarded diamonds on the third and fourth rounds. East should no doubt have shifted to a spade, but he led the diamond king and South ruffed. He led a club, and West put up the queen and led a diamond.

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WHAT THEY'RE READING

Carolyn Kizer, Pulitzer-prize winning poet, is reading the poems of Miroslav Holub. "For many years, he was a nonperson in Czechoslovakia as a writer, but he managed to survive because he is also an endocrinologist. His poems bring wonderful combinations of science and art." (IHT)



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South ruffed and led the trump king. West might well have ducked this, but he took his ace. Returning the club nine would have left him in control, but he made the fatal error of shifting to a spade. South took the queen and ace of spades, and was down to 10-7-6 of trumps. West held 9-8-3, and could only score one trick when South ruffed a spade with the club six. Bergen had escaped for 500 and had his top score.

On the diagrammed deal East-West can make a borderline slam, but most partnerships were content to play three no-trump and score 690. Bergen, trading on the vulnerability, ventured a pre-emptive bid of three clubs and was doubled firmly on his left. He was now in a top or bottom situation. If he could make six tricks, losing 500, he would have a top score, but making five tricks, losing 800, would be a bottom.

The defense led and continued hearts, and South discarded diamonds on the third and fourth rounds. East should no doubt have shifted to a spade, but he led the diamond king and South ruffed. He led a club, and West put up the queen and led a diamond.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1♣ Pass 1♣ 3♣
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart ace.

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Wednesday's Closing

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 5% 100% High Low Latest Chg%



Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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12 August	Dr	Yd	Fd	Td	High	Low	Lowest	Q1
High Low Stock								
1.30								
1.20								
1.10								
1.00								
0.90								
0.80								
0.70								
0.60								
0.50								
0.40								
0.30								
0.20								
0.10								
0.00								

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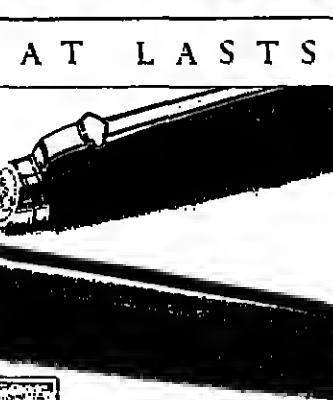
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2.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
3.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
4.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
5.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
6.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
7.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
8.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
9.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
10.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
11.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
12.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
13.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
14.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
15.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
16.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
17.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
18.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
19.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
20.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
21.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
22.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
23.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
24.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
25.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
26.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
27.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
28.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
29.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
30.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
31.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
32.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
33.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
34.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
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43.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
44.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
45.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
46.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
47.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
48.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
49.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
50.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
51.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
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61.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
62.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
63.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
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67.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
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69.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
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71.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr
72.00	12	12	12	High	Low	Latest Cr

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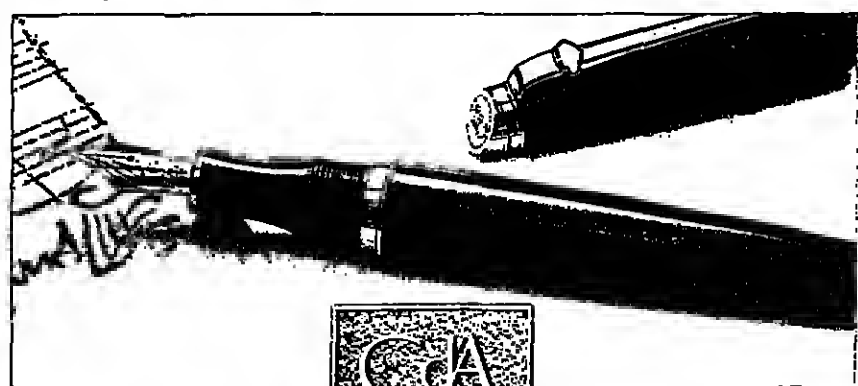
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12.00 11.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	12.00	11.00	11.50	0.50
11.00 10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	11.00	10.00	10.50	0.50
10.00 9.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	9.00	9.50	0.50
9.00 8.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	9.00	8.00	8.50	0.50
8.00 7.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	8.00	7.00	7.50	0.50
7.00 6.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	7.00	6.00	6.50	0.50
6.00 5.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	0.50
5.00 4.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	0.50
4.00 3.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	4.00	3.00	3.50	0.50
3.00 2.00	0.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	0.50
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2. The second part outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze financial data, including direct observation, interviews, and the use of statistical models. It highlights the challenges associated with data collection in different contexts and provides recommendations for improving the quality of the information gathered.

3. The third section focuses on the interpretation of results and the drawing of conclusions from the collected data. It discusses the limitations of the study and offers suggestions for future research to address identified gaps in knowledge.

4. Finally, the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and their implications for policy-making and practice. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that interventions remain effective and relevant over time.

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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Takes Heart From Rising Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against most other major currencies Wednesday as rising U.S. bond prices outweighed a volatile stock market.

The dollar finished in New York at 1.5566 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5535 DM, and at 98.455 yen, up from 98.305 yen.

Foreign Exchange

It rose to 5.3405 French francs from 5.3355 francs, and to 1.3195 Swiss francs from 1.3175 francs. The pound, however, rose to \$1.5699 from \$1.5691.

While stocks have fallen sharply this week, bond prices have strengthened, signaling a shift in assets from equities to fixed-income investments.

"If you have people focused on fixed-income performance, with the U.S. bonds doing so well, that seems to be watering down the negative influence associated with the stock market," said Michael Faust, an investment manager at Ballard, Biehl & Kaiser.

As long as investors keep their money in the United States, that movement should

not be damaging for the dollar, analysts said.

"If it's just movement from stocks to bonds, there isn't much of an effect there," said Paul Farrell, trading manager for Chase Manhattan Bank.

Still, some market participants said they were worried about the stability of the U.S. stock market after the Dow Jones industrial average fell 91.52 points on Tuesday. The Dow consolidated Wednesday, finishing down just 3.36 points.

A decline in October durable goods orders helped Treasury bond prices gain for the second day in a row.

"The interest rate differential has gotten to such a level now that there is really no downside to holding on to U.S. debt," said Domenico Presa, a dealer with Dresner Bank. "It's a good return."

An investor now can buy a one-year Treasury bill paying more than 6 percent interest. Because the bill pays no interest until maturity, that yield amounts to a guaranteed rate of return.

(A.F.X. Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

STOCKS: What to Buy?

Continued from Page 11

15 percent of the total, compared with holdings normally ranging up to 5 percent.

Getting there, he confesses, has not been a happy experience. "Returns in real estate, the Far East, stocks and bonds have all been so great this year," Mr. Widmer said. "So cash has been built up." What is more, with returns of 5 percent or better on cash — that most timid of holdings — it has paid relatively well.

If for no other reason, however, than that fund managers are paid to invest money out to hold onto it, those managers see the buildup in liquid funds only as a prelude to new buying forays early next year. As always, the questions are what to buy and where to buy it.

In spite of the remarkably solid performance of the bond markets in the past two days, most fund managers said it was probably too early to predict a full-throated rally.

Bob Semple, head of strategy for NatWest Markets in London, called the resilience of the bond markets "reassuring," but he stopped there. "We are not going back to the good old bull market days in bonds," he said

flatly. In fact, most fund managers said they still believed that long-term interest rates have yet to peak.

That scenario holds true even in Germany, where the economic recovery is young and inflation is still falling. Holger Schmieding, a bond strategist for Merrill Lynch in Frankfurt, predicted that rising long-term interest rates in the United States "will be matched in Germany point for point," in spite of the wide gaps in the economic fundamentals of the two markets.

As always, equities markets offer the potential for a higher return, albeit with greater risk. Most European strategists maintained that they would refrain from shopping for stocks in the United States but that there was scope for gains in Europe. Maoy also recommended greater than normal exposure to emerging markets, with the most commonly mentioned exception being Hong Kong.

"If U.S. investors are going to pull in their horses," Mr. Semple said, "they are going to do it first in the places where they have been buying aggressively all year, and that is the emerging markets."

Via Associated Press Nov. 23

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000

3800

3600

3400

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3000

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Wall Street's Drop Drags Asian Stock Prices Lower

HONG KONG — Asian share prices fell sharply Wednesday, with the Hong Kong market plummeting 4 percent, after U.S. stocks suffered a sharp drop.

On Tuesday, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 91.52 points as investors worried about rising interest rates and the U.S. political outlook. Shook investors continued the sell-off into Asian trading, dragging stock indexes sharply lower across the region.

In Hong Kong, the blue-chip Hang Seng index plummeted 544 points, or 6 percent, in the first 15 minutes of trading. The index finished at 8,576.03, down 372.40 points, or 4 percent.

"There is no doubt we have seen some panic selling," said Clive Weedon, head of sales and research at Asia Equity Ltd.

Archie Hart, research manager at Croshy Securities Ltd., said, "Everyone was selling the market a month ago because of inflation, and now everyone is selling because of recession. It's getting fairly consensual."

Analysts said a decline on Wall Street often had an exaggerated effect on Hong Kong because of a currency link.

The Hong Kong dollar's link to the U.S. dollar meant that when the Federal Reserve raised benchmark interest rates by 0.75 of a percentage point in the United States last week, Hong Kong lending and deposit rates went up by an identical amount.

Pauline Gately, a strategist at Smith New Court Ltd., said that money leaving the stock market was not necessarily going into bonds. "I would think that a lot of people are going to be

regarding cash as king right now," she said. Thai stocks were another big casualty in early trading, plummeting close to 6 percent in the first two minutes on across-the-board selling. Bangkok's key index fell 5 percent, to 1,332.85. Stock markets in Australia and Singapore also fell.

In Sydney, the All Ordinaries Index fell 20.60 points, or 1 percent, to 1,857.10.

Singapore's 30-share Straits Times index dropped 2 percent, to 2,217.81.

"No matter how sound our fundamentals are, we can't stop the bearish wave," one broker in Singapore said.

The Tokyo stock market was closed for the Labor Thanksgiving holiday.

New Zealand stocks dropped 3 percent in what one stock analyst called a "mini-crash." The NZSE-40 index ended down 56.48 points at 1,952.33.

Share prices in Manila and Kuala Lumpur did not escape the carnage. The Kuala Lumpur Composite index fell more than 2 percent to 1,001.80, while the Philippines composite index dropped more than 4 percent to 2,725.75.

In Seoul, the Composite Index ended down 1 percent at 1,095.97. Initially, the index rose slightly on what brokers said was optimism about corporate profits for the end of the year.

Taiwan stocks proved resilient, rising 26.21 points to 6,371.48.

"Falls in Hong Kong are due to the withdrawal of foreign funds, but the same situation should not happen here, because foreign funds can't come and go so freely," one broker in Taipei said.

Hyundai Looking To New Markets For Sales Boost

SEOUL — Hyundai Motor Co. has pinned its hopes on untapped markets in Asia and Africa in its drive to become one of the world's top 10 automakers.

Facing faltering sales in North America, its main export market, Hyundai is stepping up efforts to set up production and marketing bases in China, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa, company executives said Wednesday.

Hyundai's shipments to the United States, which peaked at 300,000 vehicles in 1988, plunged to 91,300 last year.

"In the end, we hope we will be able to produce vehicles in North Korea," said Kim Noi Myung, executive managing director of Hyundai Motor.

Hyundai plans to move into North Korea to produce trucks and other utility vehicles once the Communist country opens up for economic reforms, he said.

Mr. Kim said his company's revenue was expected to reach \$11.3 billion this year, up from \$8.9 billion in 1993, with net profit rising to \$120 million from \$51.5 million last year.

Hyundai, founded in 1967, said it would increase the number of its export destinations to 190 countries this year from 140 at the end of 1993.

The company produces relatively few cars and trucks overseas at present.

Its most ambitious plan, to secure part of the potentially huge Chinese market, has run into difficulties.

"Top managers at Hyundai have been discussing local production in China for years," Mr. Kim said. China wants to limit Hyundai's production there to parts, but the South Korean company wants to produce fully assembled cars from plants there.

Hyundai has recently begun assembling cars in Thai-

land, Botswana and Zimbabwe and is building assembly plants in Egypt, Indonesia and the Philippines. The company is negotiating with Malaysia and Turkey for local operations, Mr. Kim said.

Hyundai plans to produce more than 300,000 units overseas in 2000, by which time it wants to become one of the world's top 10 car-makers, with annual production capacity of more than 2 million.

It says it now ranks as the 14th largest carmaker in terms of output.

In 1993, Hyundai sold 966,000 vehicles, up 14 per-

Hyundai has recently begun assembling cars in Thailand, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Philippines Pressed to Reform Tax Laws

MANILA — The head of the country's largest conglomerate said Wednesday the government had to enact bolder measures to ensure the competitiveness of Philippine industries.

"For Philippine firms to thrive, we need the continued support of an enlightened government to place us on a more competitive footing," said Andres Soriano 3d, chairman of San Miguel Corp.

San Miguel, a brewery, soft-drinks, foods and packaging concern, generates 4 percent of the Philippines' gross national product and was the nation's largest taxpayer last year.

Speaking at the Philippine Business Conference, Mr. Soriano said the reforms achieved so far, such as the lifting of foreign exchange controls and the opening up of the banking system to foreign competition, were a strong start.

"But we still need even bolder moves," he said, with a top priority of simplifying the tax system.

In 1984, in the midst of the country's worst postwar recession, San Miguel accounted for 4 percent of all its tax revenue. Last year, its shares were about 7 percent, or nearly \$9 billion.

"We feel that as the economy grows, our burden would at least remain stable and rationally should even have decreased," Mr. Soriano said.

He also urged increased investments in infrastructure and improved assurances of the safety of foreign investors and called for increased spending on education.

"If we wish to reduce the economic gap that divides society, we need to underpin market reforms with major investments in education," he said.

Last month, Michel Camdessus, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said economic reforms had put the Philippines on the brink of a "new era of prosperity."

But he warned that economic recovery could be derailed unless the government reformed the tax system and kept a tight leash on inflation.

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Change	%
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1300	8,576.03	-544.00	-6.16
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,217.81	-22.00	-0.99
Tokyo Nikkei 225	2200	1,857.10	-20.60	-1.10
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,001.80	-20.00	-2.00
Bangkok SET	1300	1,332.85	-80.00	-5.60
Seoul Composite	1100	1,095.97	-10.00	-0.91
Taipei TSE	6300	6,371.48	+26.21	+0.41
Manila ASE	8500	8,576.03	-544.00	-6.16
Wellington NZSE-40	1900	1,952.33	-56.48	-2.84
London FTSE-100	3200	3,200.00	-2.00	-0.06
Datcom National Index	1000	1,000.00	-0.00	0.00

Very briefly:

- Japan has accepted Australian beef for the first time since sales were suspended last week amid a pesticide contamination scare.
- Taiwan's gross national product rose a less-than-expected 6.08 percent in the third quarter from a year earlier, the government said. GNP is expected to grow 6.90 percent in the fourth quarter.
- HKR International Ltd. bought a property at a government auction for 372 million Hong Kong dollars (\$48 million). The price was in the middle of market expectations.
- China is drafting regulations to prevent enterprises from declaring bankruptcy to avoid repaying debts.

Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder

China Looks to Open Futures Trade

BEIJING — China's principal futures market, the Beijing Commodity Exchange, could be open to foreign participation within three years, but until then foreign companies can trade in China's thriving futures markets through the exchange's Chinese members, according to the exchange's vice president.

"China's futures market is still in its infancy and we are learning as we go, but we hope that when we are familiar with the system, then perhaps foreigners can participate," Chen Gongyan said in an interview. He said he hoped this would happen "in about three years."

"We have to forbid it while we see how things progress, though we are not really forbidding foreigners from participating, just from becoming members of the exchange," he said.

Foreigners are allowed to trade in China's volatile young

exchanges through local or joint venture brokerages.

The exchange will mark its first anniversary Dec. 15 with a two-day international conference that Mr. Chen said would examine the development of China's futures markets and risk management.

"The focal point of the conference is risk control because the basic need is not for development but for survival," he said. "Survival comes first, development second. Only if we survive can we develop."

Trading on China's commodities exchanges has cooled sharply since a government investigation in June, after wild price fluctuations resulted in the closure of most of the estimated 40 exchanges.

Mr. Chen said the exchange's daily turnover had risen to an average of 10 billion yuan (\$1.17 billion) from a daily average of 4 billion yuan in

March. Industry sources attributed the increase to a government ban imposed in September on domestic companies trading on foreign exchanges.

The government licensed 11 commodities exchanges in October, and four more are expected to open next year.

Options Details Revealed

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong unveiled details of its traded options market, pledging to work with the rival Futures Exchange to develop the territory's derivatives markets, Bloomberg Business News reported.

The chief executive, Paul Chow, said the exchange planned initially to offer options on about 40 listed stocks, selecting companies with a large market capitalization and sizeable trading volume. The options contracts are due to be launched Aug. 1, 1995, he said.

cent from 1992, accounting for 68 percent of South Korea's total sales of 1.43 million vehicles.

Of last year's total, it exported 350,000, more than half the nation's total exports of 639,000 vehicles.

Hyundai executives said sales would rise to 1.15 million vehicles this year.

Car Plant for Jakarta

The leaders of Indonesia and South Korea discussed plans for a factory to assemble Korean cars in Indonesia, a government minister said Wednesday, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Jakarta.

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea and President Suharto of Indonesia spoke about the plan by telephone, the minister said.

Mr. Suharto told Mr. Kim that he would ask his economic ministers to discuss the matter with their Korean counterparts, he said.

ANZ's Annual Net Triples As Bad Debts Are Halved

MELBOURNE — Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., one of Australia's four biggest banks, said Wednesday that by slashing its debt it was able to more than triple its annual profit.



ANZ outstripped expectations with a net profit of \$21.9 million Australian dollars (\$627 million) in the year ended Sept. 30, as bad debts were nearly halved to 368.6 million dollars.

ANZ said it was confident of surpassing the performance of National Australia Bank Ltd., Australia's most profitable company and leading bank.

"The strong result which has been achieved in 1994 clearly indicates that the recovery phase is now behind ANZ," Don Mercer, chief executive, said.

Mr. Mercer said ANZ's return on shareholder equity had improved in the second half of the year over the first, while that of some of its competitors had deteriorated.

ANZ's earnings over the previous four years were scarred by massive charges for bad debts, a legacy of heavy lending to highly leveraged entrepreneurs and property developers.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

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SPORTS

Gary Trent, a Star on the Court, Gives His Father a Shot at Success

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The father was doing time in federal prison when he realized that the cycle of failure is not impossible to break. On the television screen, the child he had left behind a handful of years before was oom 6 feet, 8 inches tall, 240 pounds, the best player in a college basketball game.

Dexter Trent remembered days on the Columbus, Ohio, playgrounds when the oldest of his three kids insisted football was going to be his sport. Even at 13, Gary Trent was big, like his mother's five brothers, and fast. He liked the contact, too.

"He bumped into things," Dexter Trent said Tuesday from Columbus. "When he was a baby, we started calling him Bump. We still do."

The game became basketball when jump was added to bump, when Gary Trent went

to high school and grew to be 6-5 (1.97 meters). By that time, his father was gone, to a prison in Ashland, Kentucky, sentenced, at 31, to life for dealing cocaine.

Dexter Trent was guilty of many things, all right, but now he wanted to say that failing to love his children certainly wasn't one of them.

"What I was doing was wrong, but what I was doing with my money was right," he said. "I dealt drugs. I was damned good at it. But the money I made was for my kids. I didn't want them to grow up with nothing, like me."

His own father, gone from his life before he could walk, drank himself to an early death. Dexter Trent was raised by his grandmother. He met his wife, Cheryl Gunnell, in seventh grade. They had their first child at 17. The street, he said, seemed the only way to go. It led him down his

father's road. Awash in trouble, away from his kids.

"Don't be like me," he'd say, when Gary would visit. "Be better than me."

His son had inherited his easy smile, his gift for gab, but had also kept growing, and soon was talking about all the points he was scoring at Hamilton Township High School.

Down in Athens, Ohio University's basketball coach, Larry Hunter, heard about Trent from contacts in Columbus. The kid was right in Ohio State's backyard, but the Big Ten power was taking a pass.

"There was some baggage," Hunter said. Trent's grades were poor. He hadn't scored the minimum on his college entrance exam. He liked to hang out. His father sold crack.

Hunter, with too stars begging to play for

him, heard encouraging reports. Trent's situation looked worse than it was. His high school coach called him bright, loyal, determined.

Hunter called him up, offered a scholarship. Right on the phone, without so much as a visit to Athens. Trent said yes.

Putting the city behind him wasn't going to be that simple. Hunter got him out of bed every morning at 6 A.M. to lift weights. He sent him to study hall three hours every day, to the gym to work on his jump shot. He assigned another player to stay close to him at night.

Soon, the freshman had passed his exams. He'd grown three inches and quickly became Hunter's best player, a professional forward in the making. Down in Ashland, Dexter Trent was suddenly a celebrity among 1,500 inmates. That was his boy, dunking on TV.

"When I saw him, the first thing I said was, 'If he can do that, then I can make it out of here,'" he said.

"He inspired me, gave me hope. I wanted to be there with him, with my whole family. It made me toe the line because I realized if there was any chance of getting out, I couldn't have one flaw against me."

Over the years, Dexter Trent's sentence had been reduced, to 60 years, then 12. He wrote his own petition to file for early release. The court appointed a lawyer, Ken Murray, to handle his case.

After six years and seven months in prison, Dexter Trent returned home last May, to do his work at his wife's hair salon. Father and son worked clinics together last summer in Columbus, delivering their dual messages to kids. And last week, Ohio U. happened into Columbus,

to play Ohio State in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament.

Ohio U. won. Gary Trent, a preseason All America, scored 26 points. Dexter Trent sat behind the Ohio bench. "Early Thanksgiving," he said.

His son, a junior, is likely to become a wealthy pro. Dexter Trent said, "I tell Gary, 'Get me a rocking chair, I want out of the rat race.'"

In a new rap song, Shaquille O'Neal, the National Basketball Association star, tells of the biological father who deserted him, only to resurface when he struck it rich. At the Marriott Marquis, in New York City for Wednesday night's NBA semifinal, Gary Trent said he welcomed his father back in his life.

"No matter what he did," Trent said, "until he went away, he was always there."

Some NHL Owners Anxious To Reach a Settlement Soon

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

BOSTON — So what will happen to the National Hockey League's proposed luxury tax, that penalty for high payrolls meant to slow salary escalation, which is the highest reason why the owners have locked out the players?

With negotiations scheduled to resume Friday after a two-day holiday recess, both sides acknowledge that the tax was not discussed during four intense meetings in the past six days.

Away from the bargaining table, management insisted the tax concept was still alive. Away from the table, the players' union insisted that the reappearance of a luxury tax would break any agreement.

"It has not been discussed and, if the league does discuss it, we will walk away from the table," said a person with knowledge of the union position. "If the league is holding back on the tax proposal in order to present it later, it's a grave error."

Meanwhile, as the sides bargained over an entry-level salary structure, a free-agent formula and arbitration rights, it was becoming apparent from conversations with team owners that there is anxiety among some of them that a settlement is needed soon and that some owners aren't as committed as the NHL commissioner, Gary Bettman, to the luxury tax.

The most recent concept presented by the commissioner would have taxed some portions of some payrolls at a rate of 12 percent. Joe Cohen, a part-owner of the Los Angeles Kings, said, "The tax should be the last thing we look at."

Cohen said there were other ways to create a "drag" on salary escalation, and he said he

was glad the two sides were now discussing them. He said he was an old friend of Bettman's, going back to their days in the National Basketball Association, and that he had talked to him candidly in recent weeks.

"If he can accomplish more that way, then a tax can become less important," said Cohen, referring to other ways to get the desired drag on salaries. "It's among the things I told him."

Bill Wirtz, owner of the Chicago Blackhawks, said that "a tax of some sort" must be part of the settlement, but added that he would keep an open mind about other ways to slow wage escalation.

"There are legal and necessary restraints that can be hammered out that have the same effect," Wirtz said.

He noted that both sides must now realize the danger facing the season, which was supposed to open on Oct. 1, and

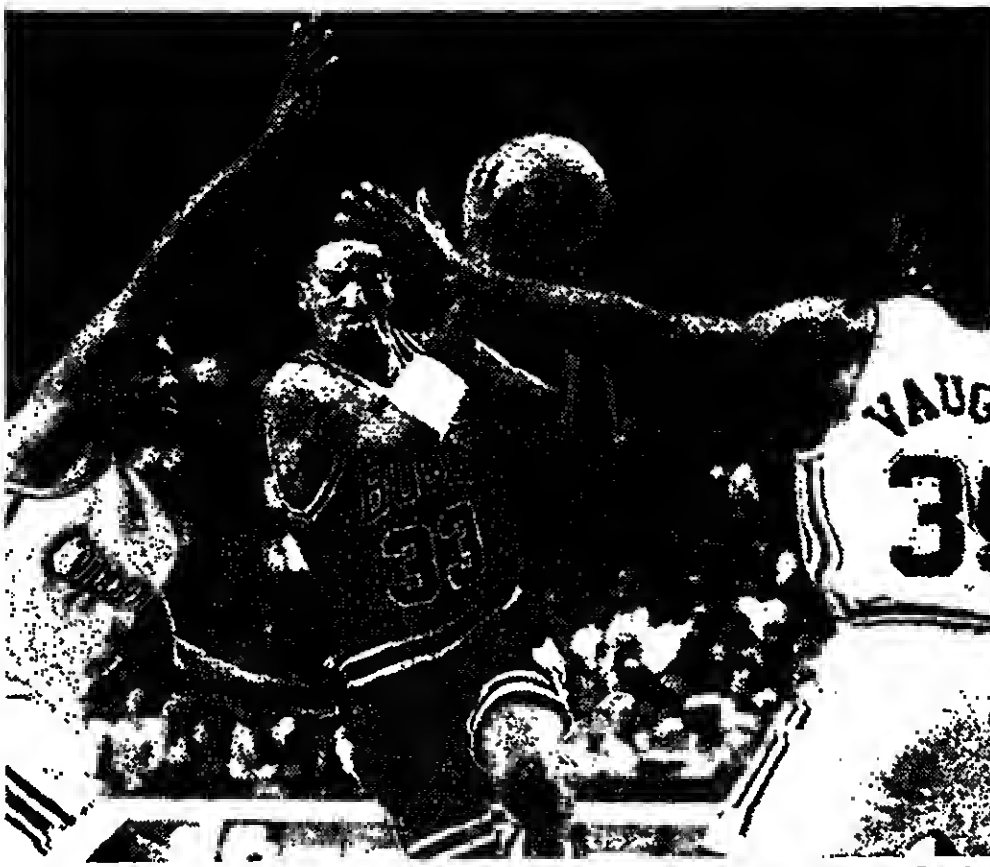
what the lockout means to those not directly involved.

Wirtz said he was worried that the shutdown was costing the owners "market share," because hockey fans are turning to other sports, such as college football.

"I've seen some fantastic college games that I didn't used to have time for," Wirtz said. "You don't want to give up your share of the market. We're refunding cash for games. Desperately, the owners don't want to call off the season."

Harley Hotchkiss, a part-owner of the Calgary Flames, said that "a lot of people are being sideswiped" by the shutdown, and that "we are causing damage to ourselves and to each other."

"We are perilously close to losing it all," he added, referring to the rest of the season. "It's over been our position to harm anybody, including ourselves."



Scottie Pippen, driving between Lamond Murray (left) and Loy Vaught, got 17 points and 10 assists as the visiting Bulls rallied, 105-93, to keep the Clippers winless at 0-10.

Rockets' Run Ended By Trail Blazers at 9-0

The Associated Press

As a believer in the law of averages, Portland's coach, P.J. Carlesimo, didn't mind that his Trail Blazers were out in line for the undefeated Houston Rockets.

"When people are going as good as they are, you know it's got to end sometime," Carlesimo said. "You just hope you can hang around and be there."

The Trail Blazers ended the Rockets' run at 9-0 Tuesday night, and halted their 23-game November winning streak. Clyde Drexler, who missed the previous two games with a right ankle injury, scored 30 points as visiting Portland won, 102-94.

Cliff Robinson got 29 points for the Blazers, who were 0-4 against the Rockets last season. Houston got 27 points from Hakeem Olajuwon and 20 from Vernon Maxwell. The loss was the first for the Rockets in the month of November since a 108-99 setback to the Utah Jazz on Nov. 28, 1992.

Last season, the Rockets were 14-0 in November and

won their first game in December before experiencing defeat.

This time, the Trail Blazers outscored the Rockets by 15-9 in the final 5:21 as Houston's shooting went cold.

Hornets 102, Warriors 96. Hersey Hawkins scored seven

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

of his 18 points in a decisive fourth-quarter stretch as Charlotte held off Golden State.

The Warriors were trying to set a team record for consecutive road victories, five, at the start of the season.

Charlotte tried to help with four technical fouls — two in the fourth quarter for illegal defense and a third in that period on the bench. But Golden State committed 20 turnovers, two coming in the last two minutes.

Alonzo Mourning led Charlotte with 21 points and 12 rebounds. Larry Johnson had 19 points and Muggsy Bogues' 13 points with 11 assists.

Latrell Sprewell finished with 30 points to lead Golden State.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct
Orlando	11	3	.781
New York	10	4	.714
Washington	9	5	.643
Boston	8	6	.571
New Jersey	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Miami	5	9	.357
Central Division	W	L	Pct
Indiana	10	4	.714
Chicago	9	5	.643
Cleveland	8	6	.571
Detroit	7	7	.500
Charlotte	6	8	.429
Atlanta	5	9	.357
Western Conference	W	L	Pct
Houston	11	3	.781
Denver	10	4	.714
Dallas	9	5	.643
Utah	8	6	.571
San Antonio	7	7	.500
Minnesota	6	8	.429
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct
Golden State	10	4	.714
Phoenix	9	5	.643
Portland	8	6	.571

TUESDAY'S GAMES			
Philadelphia	W	L	Pct
23	23	23	.500
24	24	24	.500
25	25	25	.500
26	26	26	.500
27	27	27	.500
28	28	28	.500
29	29	29	.500
30	30	30	.500
31	31	31	.500
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SPORTS



Dmitri Khlestov chased Dynamo Kiev's Dmitri Mikhailenko as Spartak Moscow won.

Milan and United Face Cup Elimination

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Defending champion AC Milan and Manchester United were left teetering on the brink of European Cup elimination Wednesday night, while another big name, Barcelona, was also upset.

IFK Gothenburg beat United, 3-1, to secure a quarterfinal berth as winner of the Champions' League Group A. IFK now has eight points, three more than 1992 European Cup winner Barcelona after its 2-1 defeat to Galatasaray in Turkey.

United, one point behind Barcelona, needs to beat the Turks in those teams' match, at Old Trafford on Dec. 7, and hope that IFK takes both points from their visit to Nou Camp.

If Barcelona and United finish equal on points, the Spanish champions will gain the quarterfinals by virtue of their better record in direct competition, having a 2-2 draw in England and a 4-0 triumph at home.

The fortunes of AC Milan, which won the title for the fifth time with a 4-0 victory over Barcelona in Athens last May, have dipped lately along with those of its flamboyant owner, the Italian prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi.

Milan, at "home" in Trieste, lost by 2-0 to Ajax Amsterdam and is third in Group D, five points adrift of the Dutch side and two behind Austria Salzburg.

Salzburg, who beat AEK Athens by 3-1, will Milan in Vienna in their last match. The Italian team, after beating Salzburg in San Siro, were docked two points and ordered to play at least 300 kilometers from Milan, because the Austrian

EUROPEAN SOCCER

team's goalkeeper was hit by a bottle thrown from the crowd. But if Milan wins in Vienna, it will advance by virtue of its head-to-head advantage over Salzburg.

GROUP A
Magnus Erlingmark scored one minute after Manchester United's equalizer in the second half to put the Swedish champions in the quarterfinals.

Erlingmark, unmarked inside the penalty area, struck a half-volley past United backup keeper Gary Walsh after a perfect cross from Jesper Blomqvist in the 65th minute to make it 2-1.

Mark Hughes had made it 1-1 for United. Fellow striker Eric Cantona, making his comeback in the competition after a four-game ban, set up the goal with a header.

IFK Gothenburg took the lead only 10 minutes into the match when Blomqvist lifted the ball over Walsh, who replaced the injured Dane Peter Schmeichel. Gothenburg's captain Pontus Karmark, who also played in the World Cup, made it 3-1 on a

penalty shot in the 71st minute after Erlingmark was brought down by defender Steve Bruce.

In Istanbul, Arif Erdem scored with three minutes to play as the Turkish champion Galatasaray stunned Barcelona, 2-1.

Barcelona got an early goal from Brazilian forward Romario, who capitalized on a poor back pass from Sedat Balci to score in the 15th minute.

Galatasaray pressed on for the rest of the half, but Spanish goalkeeper Carlos Busquets halted a shot by Suat Kaya in the 29th and a header by Norman Mapeza in the 41st.

The Turks equalized in the 72d on a penalty kick by Hakan Sukur, earned when Erdem was brought down by Albert Ferrer.

Galatasaray goalkeeper Gintaras Stepanauskas preserved the score by stopping a shot by Guillermo Amor one minute later, setting up Erdem's winner.

GROUP B
A piece of brilliance from substitute George Weah gave visiting Paris St. Germain a 1-0 victory over Bayern Munich and its fifth triumph in as many matches.

Weah picked up the ball 20 meters from goal, dribbled his way past three defenders and shot into the top left-hand corner in the 81st minute.

PSG has already qualified for the quarterfinals. Bayern,

which is tied with Spartak Moscow in points but trailing on goal difference, now needs to get at least a point at Dynamo Kiev in the last match while hoping the French champions beat Spartak in Paris.

Spartak Moscow improved its chances when Mukhsin Mukhamadiyev's goal eliminated visiting Dynamo Kiev, 1-0.

The young Tajik-born striker netted the ball in the 52d minute, breaking clear on the right of the area before his hard, 10-meter shot from a narrow angle beat Dynamo goalkeeper Olexander Shovkovsky.

GROUP C
Benfica missed a few chances but headed two goals out of the air to defeat visiting Hajduk Split of Croatia, 2-1, and clinch a place in the last eight.

The Lisbon side opened the scoring in the first half with a header from Brazilian-born striker Isaias Soares in the 33d minute. But in the 71st minute, with Benfica's defense foundering, the Croats hit back with an equalizer from midfielder Stjepan Andrijašević.

After five minutes of dismay, Portuguese international striker Joao Pinto lifted the home team by heading a cross from Pandora past Split keeper Toni Gahric to give Benfica and an unassailable lead in the group.

In Bucharest, Steaua wasted its last chance to continue as it got a 1-1 tie against Anderlecht.

GROUP D

Ajax Amsterdam stunned AC Milan with an early goal by Finnish striker Jari Litmanen, then an own goal by Milan's captain-sweeper Franco Baresi gave the Dutch team its third victory out of five qualifying games.

Milan's defense failed to complete an offside trap, giving Litmanen clear way toward Sebastiano Rossi's net.

In Athens, the Austrian striker Heimo Pfeifenberger headed home goals in the sixth and eighth minutes to lead Casino Salzburg to its 3-1 win over AEK Athens. (Reuters, AP)

Wednesday's Results

Group A
IFK Gothenburg 3, Manchester United 1
Scorers: IFK Gothenburg — Jesper Blomqvist (18th minute), Magnus Erlingmark (65th), Pontus Karmark (71st, penalty); Manchester United — Mark Hughes (64th).
Group B
Galatasaray 2, Barcelona 1
Scorers: Galatasaray — Hakan Sukur (penalty, 29th), Arif Erdem (81st); Barcelona — Romario (15th).
Group C
Benfica 2, Paris St. Germain 1
Scorers: Benfica — Isaias Soares (33d), Joao Pinto (71st); PSG — George Weah (81st).
Group D
Ajax 3, AC Milan 0
Scorers: Ajax — Jari Litmanen (33d), Franco Baresi (60th, own goal).
AEK Athens 1, Casino Salzburg 3
Scorers: AEK — Alchinos Vlachos (29th); Salzburg — Heimo Pfeifenberger (6th, 8th, 81st), Ralph Hasenhardt (75th).

4 Ski Races For Men Are Postponed

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The International Ski Federation called off Wednesday the first four men's World Cup races, in a move likely to lead to scheduling problems later in the season.

The federation, FIS, postponed the giant slalom and slalom in Italy's Sestriere because of a lack of snow. Inspectors said temperatures were too mild to use snow cannons.

FIS also scrapped the downhill and super-G in the French resort of Val d'Isere on Dec. 4-5 for the same reason.

A FIS official, Sonja Reichen, said that it was unclear how the races would be rescheduled.

"In central Europe its bad everywhere and it's very difficult to find a replacement venue," Reichen said. Much of Europe has had an exceptionally mild November.

Italian organizers said they hoped this weekend's races could take place the following weekend, but added they first needed snow and cold weather.

Sunday's slalom had been eagerly awaited as it was the first evening event — an experiment designed to add glamor to the ski circuit. Organizers had made elaborate preparations for floodlights.

Reichen said snow conditions were good for the women's races in the United States. A slalom and giant slalom are slated for this weekend in Park City, Utah, followed by a downhill and super-G in Vail, Colorado.

FIA: Schumacher Grand Prix Champ

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — International Automobile Federation officials said Wednesday that there was not enough evidence to continue an investigation into the crash that gave Michael Schumacher his first Formula One title.

"After considering all relevant information, the FIA has concluded there is insufficient evidence to justify summoning either Michael Schumacher or Damon Hill before the World Motor Sport Council," FIA said in a statement.

"The matter is therefore closed and no further action will be taken," it added.

The German's Benetton-Ford swerved in front of his British rival's Williams-Renault in the season-ending Australian Grand Prix on Nov. 13, damaging both cars and giving Schumacher the championship by a point.

"We are all just pleased that the whole matter is closed," a spokesman for the Williams team said. "We can now look forward to next year."

To avoid the possibility of a future championship being decided by a collision, the federation said it will study empowering stewards to allow drivers to continue in spare cars or hold a runoff immediately after the race. (AP, Reuters)



Didier Auriol: Aided by logs?

Auriol Wins France's First Rally Title As Spain's Sainz Claims British Foul

The Associated Press

CHESTER, England — Didier Auriol became the first Frenchman to win the world rally title Wednesday, but his triumph was tainted by allegations of sabotage.

Auriol clinched the championship when Spanish rival Carlos Sainz crashed on the final day of the season's last race, the RAC Rally.

Sainz's withdrawal came after spectators along the route allegedly placed logs in his path in an effort to ensure that the Spaniard's Subaru teammate, Colin McRae, would win the race.

McRae, a 26-year-old Scotsman, became the first British winner of the RAC since Roger Clark in 1976.

Sainz, upset by the log incident on the day's opening stage, crashed into a thicket of trees during the next stage, through a forest in Wales, and was forced to retire.

That gave the title to Auriol, who was 11 points ahead of Sainz in the world rally standings going into the RAC. Auriol finished sixth in the race.

The Subaru team claimed the logs had been deliberately put in Sainz's path. British fans had been angered that the team was prepared to tell McRae, who was leading the race, to

step aside and let Sainz win if the points were needed to clinch the title.

"Some people thought they could help decide the championship themselves," said a furious Sainz.

"Carlos was very upset to see two large logs in the road in front of him," said the Subaru team's managing director, Dave Richards. "The logs weren't there when Colin went through or after Carlos. They were clearly there for him. It rather rattled him and it was a sad end for a long hard year."

"We didn't see any logs so they must have been put down after we went through," McRae said. "It's a scandal. I hope the fools who did that to Carlos are satisfied. That no one was hurt was a miracle."

Auriol's chances of winning the title had appeared bleak after he turned over his car Monday during the second day of the race.

He rallied and had moved into ninth place at the close of Tuesday's stages. Had he improved to seventh — a likely possibility if his Toyota team had ordered teammate Juha Kankkunen to slow down — then Sainz would have needed to win the race to clinch the title for the third time.

Chinese Swimmer Yang Banned for 2 Years

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — World champion swimmer Yang Aihua of China has been banned for two years for failing a random drug test, the international federation FINA said Wednesday. It confirmed that Yang had tested positive for excessive testosterone on Sept. 30 before the Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan.

The suspension will last through Sept. 29, 1996, keeping Yang out of the 1996 Summer Olympics at Atlanta. She won the women's 400-meter freestyle at the World Championships in Rome in September, but is the fifth Chinese swimmer to fail a drug test since last year.

• Zhou Meihong of China broke one world record and won two gold medals at the World Weightlifting Championships in Istanbul. Competing in the women's 70-kilogram (154-pound) class, she set the record in the clean and jerk by lifting 128.5 kilograms on her second attempt. Her second gold came in the combined event, and Chinese women again swept the day's competition, with Qu Lihua winning the snatch.

The Chinese women have now won 15 of a possible 18 golds in the first six days of the 10-day championships. They now hold every world record in every event that has been contested at the competition.

SIDELINES

Comaneci Returns Home, to Blessing

ONESTI, Romania (AP) — Gymnastics star Nadia Comaneci was reunited Wednesday with her 61-year-old father when she visited her hometown for the first time since fleeing Romania five years ago.

Her fiancée, Bart Conner, 36, formally asked for the 33-year-old Comaneci's hand in marriage during an emotional half-hour reunion. "With all my heart," Gheorghe Comaneci, a pensioner, replied in Romanian.

Comaneci, who at 14 became the first gymnast to score a perfect 10, at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, and Conner, a gymnastics gold medalist himself, arrived in Romania on Monday.

For the Record

Jeff Bagwell of the Houston Astros, who won the National League MVP award, signed a 4-year, \$27.5 million contract with three years of options. (AP)

Marmela Di Costa of Italy, the Olympic cross-country skiing dual gold medalist, underwent emergency surgery in which a perforated part of her lower intestine was removed. (Reuters)

Cody Carlson, the Houston Oilers' quarterback, is to have season-ending surgery on his injured left knee. (AP)

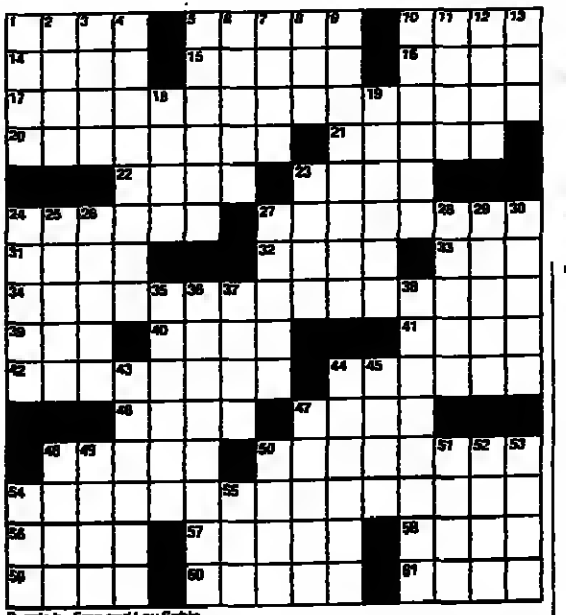
Quotable

• Charles Barkley on NBA exhibition games: "Preseason is just to break a sweat and cheat the fans out of some of their hard-earned money."

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 One of the March sisters
8 Musical composition
10 Michener's "Hawaii," e.g.
14 Heckelphone
16 Win by —
18 Verse pattern

DOWN
1 Haircuts
3 Spanish river
5 Cal's paw
6 Impetuous
17 Turkey?
20 "Pay" (Faulkner's first novel)
21 Carpenter's supply
22 Shed
23 Break-even amount
24 Catalina, e.g.
27 Ornamental garden
31 Mediterranean port
32 View from I-90
33 Sharps' word
34 PLYMOUTH ROCK
35 Supplement, with "out"
36 Med. course
41 Auricular
42 Assad's capital
44 Smooth-talking
45 Like many cakes
47 Weed killer
48 It's a wrap!
50 Tops in poker?
54 MAYFLOWER?
56 Pour
57 Comforts
58 When twice repeated, a 1970 war movie
59 Just for guys
60 Like modern bombs
61 Clairvoyant
5 Least prepared
6 Windy City touchdown site
7 Some votes
8 "What's the —?"
9 Handel's "Messiah," e.g.
10 Friendly canoe race
11 Get in touch with?
12 Needlefish
13 "The Woman in the Dunes" author
14 Fashionable name
15 Going along (with)
16 Grouse
17 Snagged dogies
18 Alexander of "The Cosby Show"
19 "The Crucible" setting
20 Baby brothers, typically
21 Atlas line
22 Arrest, in slang
23 Upright
24 Classic Sterling North book
25 Out-of-towners
26 Whittier heroine
27 Out-of-towners
28 TV broadcast
29 Timberland
30 Regan's father
31 Lumberjack
32 Tiff
33 "Se vuol ballare," e.g.
34 Soprano Ponselle
31 Sole possessor?
32 Joyce's land
33 Rigging supporter
34 Start of M-G-M's motto
35 Thanksgiving fare

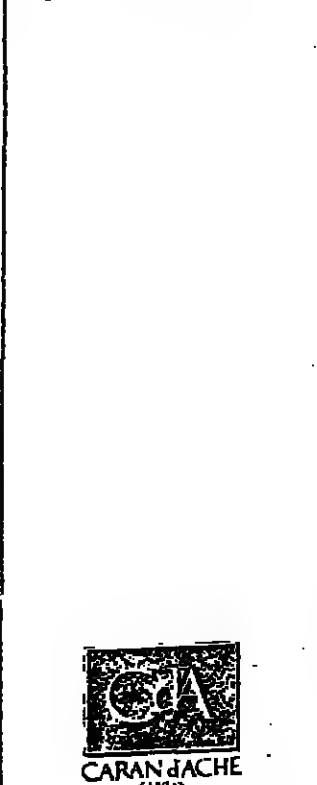


Puzzle by Fran and Lou Saba

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 23
BASH WRAP OBIT
UGLI EAGLE DOOR
CRAG AVOID ETNA
KATHERINE UNHAM
SOY VDS
APIS TSP DEPTH
LUNG SILLAGE ROE
GWENDOLYN BROOKS
ANA OCTETS USES
ESKER SRS STYNE
ZIA
ELIZABETH TITEN
RIZAZ CLEAR ARLO
OMOR SLATE ROAR
SAND ASHIE EDNA

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ART BUCHWALD

Merci Donnant: Getting It

(Years ago a little French girl named Virginia said to me, "Would you explain Thanksgiving Day so that all the French people can understand it?" Every year since then she asks the same question. She just doesn't get it.)

ONE of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as le Jour de Merci Donnant.

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was first started by a group of Pilgrims (Pélerins) who fled from l'Angleterre before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World (le Nouveau Monde) where they could shoot Indians (les Peaux-Rouges) and eat turkey (dinde) to their hearts' content.



Buchwald

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous village Américain) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower or Fleur de Mai, in 1620. But while the Pélerins were killing the dinde the Peaux-Rouges were killing the Pélerins and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the Peaux-Rouges helped the Pélerins was when they taught them to grow corn (maïs). The reason they did this was that they liked corn with their Pélerins.

In 1623, after another harsh year, the Pélerins' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more maïs was raised by the Pélerins than Pélerins were killed by Peaux-Rouges.

Every year on le Jour de Merci Donnant.

parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave capitaine named Miles Standish (known in France as Kilomètres Debutish) and a shy young lieutenant named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The vieux capitaine said to the jeune lieutenant:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla (Allez très vite chez Priscilla), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning."

"I am a maker of war (Je suis un fabricant de la guerre) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (Vous, qui êtes pain comme un étudiant), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

Although Jean was fit to be tied (convenable à être emballé), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse).

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (Où est-il, le vieux Kilomètres? Pourquoi ne vient-il pas auprès de moi pour tenter sa chance?)

Jean said that Kilomètres Debutish was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling her what a wonderful husband Kilomètres would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (Chacun a son goût.)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that le Jour de Merci Donnant is a grande fête and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to Kilomètres Debutish, who made this great day possible.

The World of Gospel According to Jessy Dixon

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS—The man whose bio claims the title "King of Gospel" is handsome, fastidiously coiffed and designer dressed and at first sight you wonder if he is perhaps too worldly for the role. Gospel, he says, is the music of Jesus. But the medieval composer Gesualdo liked the company of women and Mozart fancied wine and this did not make their church music any less Christian. In any case, it soon becomes clear that Jessy Dixon is organically cast. Hallelujah!

Dixon was in Paris with the Chicago Community Choir earlier this month for two concerts at the American Cathedral, where this interview also took place. The public's reception to the SRO performances had been ecstatic, and he seemed completely at home in a church. "Gospel is parallel to the church music of the 17th century," he explained. "Its roots go back to the Bible, to when people were saying thee and thou."

Growing up in Chicago, he listened to classical music. His parents had nothing against gospel, they just did not understand it. He heard recordings by Mahalia Jackson and the Soul Sisters while visiting friends, one of whom offered to teach him the basics. Music schools had no gospel courses at the time. You had to go to the church and repeat the melody until they sank in. This was in the 1960s but since Dixon says "I never tell my age" we cannot be sure exactly when.

In the early 1970s, Chicago bluesman Willie Dixon (no relation) heard him play the organ in a church and hired him to record. Jessy was "just out of school," he "didn't know anything," he was "scared to death." He was surprised when Willie related to him as a professional musician. When he invited him to sing in a club, Jessy refused, saying: "I can't sing the blues. I don't have the blues."

"Both gospel and the blues come from work songs." He has a booming voice and cracking elocution: "Work songs were early spirituals, a direct link to Africa. They were a way for slaves to communicate with each other. The men were separated from their families to be more easily dominated. They were not allowed to read the Bible and they did not know Jesus yet."

Now that gospel has become a recognized commercial style with its own Billboard chart, Dixon bears its influence



Dixon on stage with the Chicago Community Choir.

everywhere—in Phoebe Snow, Mariah Carey and Bette Midler for example. Midler used to come "to digest my rehearsals and learn." Gospel is difficult to teach since the best singers never treat a melody the same way twice. Swing is a basic factor and you cannot notate swing. Faith cannot be diagnosed. Transcribing all of this to paper is nigh impossible. Dixon has developed a teaching curriculum now but he admits that what Louis Armstrong said about jazz also applies here: "Man, if you gotta ask you'll never know."

Dixon earned four encores when his choir performed in New York's Radio City Music Hall. It was 1972. Paul Simon, who had just separated from his partner, was in the audience. A week later he called to ask Dixon to tour with him. Basically he replaced Garfunkel. Their relationship lasted eight years. Dixon sings on Simon's album "Still Crazy After All These Years." As though in answer to an unspoken question, he said: "They accused Bach of being too worldly and Ray Charles was considered profane when he

crossed Negro spirituals with the blues. But Charles made gospel acceptable in concert halls and clubs around the world. He paved the way."

In 1982, Dixon was ordained a minister. His vision of church music expanded gospel's style, repertoire and geography. He performed in prestigious American (Carnegie Hall), European (the Royal Albert Hall), African (the Kenyatta International Conference Center), Japanese and Indian venues. He appeared on "Saturday Night Live" and "Oprah Winfrey" and many other talk shows and now hosts "Celebrate Jessy Dixon" on the Christian Cable TV Network. He became increasingly conscious of the deterioration of the music's spiritual roots and, with commercial success, of his obligation to preserve them.

He heard choirs around the world putting Christian lyrics to secular music. They were losing touch with ancestors like The Clara Ward Singers and The Mighty Clouds of Joy. Teenagers were telling him that they were getting high on the music, and they meant chemically

not spiritually. The foundations were in need of repair.

Gospel goes back to the 1920s, when a black piano player named Thomas A. Dorsey who had accompanied Ma Rainey, had a religious experience. He thought that God wanted to have a relationship with every person individually and that our bodies were temples of God just as much as any church building. Dorsey said that if his body was a temple, then he wanted to praise Him personally. He began to adapt blues and jazz rhythms to sacred verses by others and himself and he became so famous in the 1930s that some gospel songs were called "Dorseys."

"At the beginning," Dixon explained, "he wrote these beautiful songs and he wanted to sing them in churches but they told him 'Get out of here. That's the blues.' It was considered 'the Devil's music,' and Dorsey went through a lot of persecution. Elvis Presley and Tennessee Ernie Ford recorded his 'Peace in the Valley.' He encouraged young folks like me."

After their concerts in Paris, Dixon and the Chicago Community Choir moved on to Gothenburg to perform in the Park Lane nightclub. The last time they worked there the Swedes lined up around the block and Dixon sees nothing wrong with singing religious songs in a nightclub. On the contrary, it attracts a new audience. Recently he toured Norway seven times in one year. He laughed: "The customs agents treat me like a Norwegian."

He is intelligent, knowledgeable, communicative and empathetic. You could not exactly call him shy. When I thanked him for the lucid and energetic interview, he shook my hand and explained: "There was a time when I was not comfortable in the company of others. When you practice there's nobody else in the room, I've always practiced a lot. I'm also by myself when I write songs. I used to be very quiet in crowds. It was taken to the wrong way. People thought I was trying to act like a star. To be grand. To look down on them. They thought I had what is called an 'attitude.' It wasn't that way at all, it was only their perception. But I got tired of trying to explain myself. So I worked on it. People's discomfort is distressful to me."

Jessy Dixon and the Chicago Community Choir will be performing in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States (Chicago) through Dec. 8.

Dubbed Version of AIDS Film Is Banned Under French Law

The Associated Press

PARIS—"And the Band Played On," a film about researchers who tracked the virus that causes AIDS, has run afoul of a French law that bans the use of dubbing done outside the European Union.

The film, which opened in France on Wednesday, is being shown at only four Paris theaters, all only in the original English version. It would have shown at 15 theaters if the dubbed version also was used. The French version was done in Canada.

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

City	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	Today	Friday	Today	Friday	Today	Friday
Algeria	22/17	12/5	21/10	14/5	21/10	14/5
Amsterdam	11/2	7/4	10/5	7/4	10/5	7/4
Ankara	54/2	10/1	50/9	12/4	50/9	12/4
Athens	11/2	5/3	11/2	11/2	11/2	11/2
Bangkok	22/11	11/2	21/10	13/5	21/10	13/5
Batavia	12/5	5/4	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5
Bombay	30/20	13/4	30/20	13/4	30/20	13/4
Buenos Aires	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Buenos Aires	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5
Cairo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Calcutta	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Chennai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Colombo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Dhaka	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Delhi	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Dubai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Guangzhou	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Hankow	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Hong Kong	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Kobe	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
London	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Madras	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Manila	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Moscow	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Mumbai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Nagasaki	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Osaka	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Paris	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Peking	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Rangoon	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Seoul	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Shanghai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Singapore	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Taipei	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Tokyo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Yokohama	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4

Asia

City	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	Today	Friday	Today	Friday	Today	Friday
Algeria	22/17	12/5	21/10	14/5	21/10	14/5
Amsterdam	11/2	7/4	10/5	7/4	10/5	7/4
Ankara	54/2	10/1	50/9	12/4	50/9	12/4
Athens	11/2	5/3	11/2	11/2	11/2	11/2
Bangkok	22/11	11/2	21/10	13/5	21/10	13/5
Batavia	12/5	5/4	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5
Bombay	30/20	13/4	30/20	13/4	30/20	13/4
Buenos Aires	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Buenos Aires	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5
Cairo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Calcutta	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Chennai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Colombo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Dhaka	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Delhi	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Dubai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Guangzhou	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Hankow	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Hong Kong	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Kobe	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
London	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Madras	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Manila	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Moscow	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Mumbai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Nagasaki	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Osaka	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Paris	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Peking	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Rangoon	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Seoul	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Shanghai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Singapore	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Taipei	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Tokyo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Yokohama	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4

Africa

City	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
	Today	Friday	Today	Friday	Today	Friday
Algeria	22/17	12/5	21/10	14/5	21/10	14/5
Amsterdam	11/2	7/4	10/5	7/4	10/5	7/4
Ankara	54/2	10/1	50/9	12/4	50/9	12/4
Athens	11/2	5/3	11/2	11/2	11/2	11/2
Bangkok	22/11	11/2	21/10	13/5	21/10	13/5
Batavia	12/5	5/4	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5
Bombay	30/20	13/4	30/20	13/4	30/20	13/4
Buenos Aires	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Buenos Aires	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5	8/4	2/5
Cairo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Calcutta	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Chennai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Colombo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Dhaka	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Delhi	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Dubai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Guangzhou	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Hankow	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Hong Kong	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Kobe	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
London	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Madras	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Manila	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Moscow	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Mumbai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Nagasaki	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Osaka	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Paris	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Peking	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Rangoon	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Seoul	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Shanghai	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Singapore	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Taipei	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Tokyo	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4
Yokohama	12/5	5/4	12/5	7/4	12/5	7/4

North America

is making a trip to the French-owned islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland's coast to promote his new movie. Publicists had pegged the islands as a legally safe ground for him to hold interviews with reporters from across North America about his new film "Death and the Maiden." The Paris-based director could be arrested if he went to the United States. He pleaded guilty in 1977 to having unlawful intercourse with a 13-year-old girl, but fled the country before sentencing. But a spokesman for the film's U.S. distributors said concerns about the safety of aircraft carrying film critics prompted the plan to be canceled.

□

Two boys from Eton on a drinking spree sparked a full-scale security alert by deciding to visit Queen Elizabeth. The 17-year-olds triggered alarm bells and lights when they tried to scale the wall of Windsor Castle, and they were filmed blundering into the grounds. The private school said the pair would be disciplined but not expelled. . . . Meanwhile, Prince Bernhard